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SENATOR SOUNDS WARNING TONATION ON EXPENDITURES

Financial Condition of United States, Says Mr. McCumber, Calls for Stringent Economy in Making Appropriations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, the acting chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, undertook in a speech in the United States Senate, yesterday, to outline the financial condition of the nation. The North Dakota Senator made no effort to conceal the facts, and his exposition was by no means optimistic. He served warning on all classes and sections, irrespective of the character of their demands or their particular burdens and grievances, that stringent economy must be the watchword, that appropriations must be cut to the bone, if the financial stability of the country is to be maintained.

Mr. McCumber addressed himself to the farmers seeking emergency relief, to the soldiers seeking a cash bonus, to the corporations seeking postponement of the income tax due on December 15 and to the masses of the people interested in general questions of national finance and taxation. He submitted up-to-date figures to show that the immediate deficit facing the national treasury amounts to \$1,229,981,765; that the deficit on June 30, 1921, would be \$2,000,000,000, and that on June 30, 1922, the deficit would be \$1,500,000,000.

Keynote Administration Speech
With regard to the insistent demand that special legislation be enacted to ease the stringency of the credit system, Senator McCumber expressed the belief that more can be accomplished by placing an embargo on the importation of farm products into the United States than by providing facilities for financing exports to "bankrupt countries of Europe."
The exposition of the North Dakota senator represented the conservative Republican viewpoint in banking, fiscal and tariff policies, which will be inaugurated with the coming of the new Administration. It was thus a sort of keynote speech.

"There are two features of the general situation where the demand is for immediate relief," said Mr. McCumber. "First of these, and most important, is our agricultural collapse; the second the heavy inventory losses due to rapidly falling prices, for which relief is sought (a) by postponing the December 15 installment of the tax on 1919 profits and incomes, and (b) by allowing the inventory losses of 1920 to be offset against the profits of 1919, and to that extent reducing the amount of the 1920 installment."

"While no one can speak for the final action of the finance committee of the Senate or the House on these proposals, it is eminently proper, and, to my mind, most urgent that the taxpayers directly interested and the country at large be informed at the earliest possible moment of the present financial situation of the government, to the end that they may exercise their own judgment as to the probability or possibility of securing the relief demanded. This is especially true as to the demand for the postponement of the last installment of taxes falling due December 15."

Revenues and Expenditures
Senator McCumber analyzed current revenues and expenditures to show that there is an actual deficit of more than \$1,000,000,000. He then referred to the report of Secretary Houston, which estimates the deficit on June 30, 1921, at \$2,000,000,000 and on June 30, 1922, at \$1,500,000,000.

"With these great deficits, both near and far, staring us in the face, we are striving to find some way by which we can relieve the agricultural situation. We hope for some kind of relief through the revival of the activities of the War Finance Corporation. While wheat and wool are pouring into this country in unprecedented volume driving down the price of the American product to half the cost of production, we are about to ask this War Finance Corporation in some way to finance the bankrupt countries of Europe so we can export our wheat to them. If we were business men and would follow our business instinct, we would at least close the intake to our tank while we were struggling to empty the tank through the spigot."

Need of Retrenchment
"Where can we get this money? The testimony of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, taken before the Committee on Agriculture, is to the effect that the banks have extended their credits as far as they can safely do so; that, if they were to further extend those credits and present conditions should continue, it might endanger our whole banking system. Now if these banks cannot supply associate banks with money sufficient to tide over the agricultural depression, how can these same banks furnish the money to foreign people to buy these farm products? For, after all, what these farmers must have and what these country banks must have is money, and the credit that is not backed by cash somewhere in the background is not a very reliable credit."

"So, it would seem to me that so

far as the agricultural situation is concerned, the first, the real and sensible thing to be done is to close the intake pipe, stop the importations and give the American farmer exclusively the American market so long as he can supply that market at living prices.
"But my principal object is to reach the ear of those who are asking favors of the government. We want every man and every corporation who must be called upon to remit for taxes to look not alone upon his own discomfords, but also upon his country's dire needs. We want the soldier who is asking for immediate action on a bonus bill to exercise patience and forbearance, and to understand the grave financial difficulties that confront Congress. And we want our appropriation committees to cut to the bone and to keep appropriations down to the limit of the bare necessity of government. This is no time to even dream of new governmental projects which will call for treasury disbursements."

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF BRITISH FINANCE

Budget Estimates Likely to Be Realized Despite Recent Happenings, Says Chancellor—Rivalry of Naval Schools

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, scored a point in last night's debate on economy, and at the same time sprang a surprise on the House of Commons and the country in a skilful defense of the so-called "squadernianism" by announcing that the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure are likely to be realized, despite all unexpected happenings since it was presented. Hence his remark: "Need we be gloomy?"
Mr. Chamberlain showed that George Lambert's proposed limitation of the country's expenditure to \$308,000,000 was obviously inadequate when, after providing for interest on the debt of \$245,000,000, the minimum redemption of the debt, \$110,000,000, with the old age and war pensions added, deducted from Mr. Lambert's estimate, would leave insufficient for the ordinary expenditure.

Foreign Debts Repaid
Last year, despite the fact that additional borrowing had to be done at home, £86,000,000 of foreign debt was repaid, and, in the current year, something over £90,000,000 of foreign debt, including obligations in the United States, Canada, Japan, Holland, Argentina and Uruguay will be repaid.
The result of these redemptions is that the British exchange position with many countries has shown a noticeable improvement. Exchange with the United States is liable at any time to be affected by continental demand for dollars and is not necessarily at any moment a true criterion of British standing and credit. Mr. Chamberlain added. The declaration of British naval policy by the Chancellor was heard with great interest, in which he stated that the Committee of Imperial Defense will institute at once an exhaustive investigation into the whole question of naval strength, as affected by the latest developments of naval warfare.

Rival Naval Schools
This statement has an important bearing on the controversy which has been recently raging in the press as to the respective value of the submarine, as against the capital ship. Supporters of the submarine, led by Sir Percy Scott, have declared that the capital ship is outmatched and authorities, while prominent naval authorities still cling to the dreadnaught type as the backbone of the fleet. The latter point to the fact that merchant ships and troops must be carried in large surface vessels, and in order to protect them from submarines they must be convoyed by some type of fast surface vessels. Naval rivalry and the development of this surface type will culminate in a giant super-dreadnaught battleship, involving great speed and gun-power, thus landing the navies of the world where they are today. Consequently, to abandon the capital ship would be to give up Britain's "sure defense."

Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee stated in a recent speech that he never remembered any occasion when the grand fleet was prevented from going to sea because of submarines, thus repudiating the suggestion that the battleship fleet was useless during war. He instanced the Battle of the Falkland Islands as a good illustration of sea power, showing that surface vessels are necessary to protect trade routes. There was no sea officer, he said, who had been afloat in the recent war, and had any experience, who would say "do away with battleships." Mr. Lambert's motion was defeated by a majority of 259.

NEW AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT
VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—(Associated Press)—Dr. Michael Hainisch has been elected President of Austria by the National Assembly.

The election came after three days of balloting, the Assembly compromising on his name as the federal President, and the Pan-Germans finally combining with the Christian Socialists.
Dr. Hainisch, who is known as a Socialist writer, stands between the Pan-Germans and the Social-Democratic Party.

LEAGUE BESET BY SERIOUS OBSTACLES

Mr. Viviani's Protest Against Decisions on Armenia Made in London Shows Harmful Influence of the Great Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—The decisions of the London conference are adding to the difficulties of the League Assembly. The truth about René Viviani's indignation and his threat to leave Geneva is that he has had to accomplish a particularly hard volte face over Armenia. He left Paris some weeks ago with written instructions, which pointed out that Armenia figured among the countries which had signed the Turkish treaty and was, therefore, recognized de facto. Thus there could be no discussion concerning her admission to the League.

Mr. Viviani, who went, not with independent ideas, but in a sort of ambassadorial capacity, to the Assembly, expended his eloquence in the advocacy of Armenia's entrance. It was only by the newspapers that he discovered that, at London, the political chiefs of three great powers opposed that admission. Faithful to his rôle of diplomatist, rather than covenanter, he endeavored to transform his advocacy into a plea for the admission of Armenia into the technical organizations, instead of the general body of the League.

Mr. Viviani's Protest
His dexterity was sorely tried and he wrote an energetic protest to Mr. Leygues, in which he declared that if the frontiers were not fixed when the London conference met, neither were they fixed when he received his instructions. He may decide to remain to the end, but he is certainly indignant at the treatment. Indeed, the vacillating policy respecting Armenia is not easy to understand. Reports that the old republic of Armenia has been bolshevized receive a certain amount of confirmation, but it was obvious that, if no aid were given, the Russians would assert their influence. As for the other parts of Armenia, they are overrun by Kemalists.

According to information available, an agreement was signed by the helpless people at Alexandropol on December 3, by which all arms are delivered to the Turks with the exception of 1500 rifles and a handful of cannon, while the territory is reduced to the region of Erivan and Lake Gokcha, excluding Kars and Alexandropol.

Covenanters' Reply
Real covenanters can only regret that, whatever may be the decisions or wishes of certain governments, the League, which stands for justice, did not base itself entirely on ideas of justice. As a matter of fact the governments are continually intervening, preventing the Assembly from being what it should be, an ideally detached body, forgetting individual, narrow, nationalistic views and particularistic diplomacy. It is the big powers which almost alone stand in the way of the erection of a compulsory court of international justice, and they strove to prevent an open, unfettered vote in the full meeting.

The decision to confine obligatory appeals to the court to such subjects as are referred to in articles 336, 337, and 386 of the Treaty singularly weakens the court. It is believed that the United States would not favor a really compulsory court, but this is a mere excuse. The American refusal to participate in the study of disarmament in a permanent commission is deeply regretted. While it is, on consideration, recognized that President Wilson, in present circumstances, could hardly do otherwise than refuse, yet the League had counted upon his assistance.

Mediation Discussed

President Wilson Said to Be Planning to Name Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson, it was said at the White House yesterday, expected shortly to announce the appointment of a mediator between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists, but in view of information which has reached other agencies of the government, to the effect that Soviet rule probably now extends over Armenia, the White House view was questioned elsewhere.
The Acting Secretary of State, Norman H. Davis, announced yesterday that the following messages had been cabled to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations at Geneva:
"The President of the United States has requested me to acknowledge with thanks your message of December 1, and to express his appreciation of the assurances of moral support of all members of the League in the efforts to mediate between the Armenians and Kemalists."

It was learned yesterday that the President is awaiting a report from the League of Nations on the Armenian subject. It was thought possible that the Armenian question might settle itself, so there would be nothing to mediate. Such a settlement would be between the Armenian Soviet Republic and the Turkish Nationalists. Should

the League of Nations decide that no action is necessary, no appointees will be named. It is considered probable that the Moscow Government may have anticipated both President Wilson and the League.

MR. BAKER TELLS OF ARMY PLANS

Secretary of War of United States Tells Committee Program Being Followed Is That Fixed by Act of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of State, explained that the efforts to increase the size of the army were not due to his initiative, nor to that of the War Department, but that he was simply carrying out the "mandate of Congress," as he called it. At another time, he referred to "the injunction of Congress."

In answer to a question by a member of the committee, Mr. Baker said that there was no menace or danger at this time, so far as he knew, which required an increased military force of the United States. The building up of the army was solely in line with the legislation making it mandatory on him to carry out its terms. Recruiting is coming along in great shape, the 208,000 of a few weeks ago having been augmented to about 221,000 at present, and the interest is still continuing. The authorized strength toward which the department is tending is 288,000.

The Secretary of War explained that with the system that was developed by Congress, the provision for army, division and brigade units, and the organization of large corps areas, it would not be possible to have a much smaller army than that authorized. He is trying to carry out the intent and directions of the law in such a way that his successor will find the system in good working order, he said.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO PANAMA COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A telegraphic message will be sent over an all-land route from Washington to Panama for the first time tomorrow. The missing link in the telegraph lines between Washington and Panama has been a three-mile stretch between the towns of Ayutla and Maricaca, these towns being on opposite sides of the Suchiate River, which forms part of the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala. This gap has just been closed by construction by the Unionist Government of Guatemala of three miles of telegraph line over the Suchiate River, linking the Panama Canal to the United States by telegraph wire over an all-land route.

A message, originating in the United States now may be sent by land telegraph to Mexico City and through Guatemala City to San Salvador, Managua and San José to Panama. Communication between Washington and Panama heretofore has been restricted to wireless and cable.
Completion of the work which supplies the missing telegraph link will be observed at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at ceremonies attended by representatives of 20 governments in the Pan-American Union Building in Washington.

THREATENED CRISIS IN GERMANY PASSES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The crisis provoked by the claims of officials for increased bonuses, which even threatened the fall of the German Government, has been satisfactorily solved by a compromise reached in the Reichstag yesterday. The government is now free to deal with the urgent international problems, and it is understood, will dispatch two notes today to the entente powers rejecting in the first proposal of using Cologne as a center for voting on the Upper Silesian plebiscite and contesting in the second the validity of the entente's protests against the recent Rhineland speeches of the German ministers.

SITUATION LESS STRAINED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—Andrew Lefebvre, the War Minister, has been persuaded, after the solicitations of both President Millerand and George Leygues, the Premier, to remain in his post. The difficulties which the government is encountering in many directions were pointed out, and Mr. Lefebvre, stating that he did not wish to render the position impossible, was induced to acquiesce in the decisions taken in his absence.
A new council of ministers is being held, where fresh modifications of the military law may be made. The situation is still strained.

SENATE CONSULTED ON CABLE DISPUTE

State Department Holds That United States Service in Pacific Demands Recognition of Identical Rights With Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The controversy over the disposal of the former German-owned cables and the future control of international communications by the powers has reached the stage where the State Department deemed it wise to take the United States Senate into its confidence in an effort to align that body with it in the pending fight to secure acceptance of the ideas advocated by the United States.

On two occasions since the convening of Congress, Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, visited the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and discussed matters of importance with Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee. Mr. Davis appeared before a secret session of the committee on Thursday and put before it the position taken by the State Department in the sessions of the International Communications Conference and since the question of cable control came up at the Peace Conference.

Senators were disinclined to discuss in detail the facts presented by the acting secretary, but Senator Lodge made it plain that the committee was in entire accord with the position taken by the department, so that the conference on Thursday resulted in the department's getting a guarantee of the support of the Senate in the negotiations. Mr. Davis put all the cards on the table. He gave the committee a complete summary of what has developed up to date and received the indorsement of that body for the United States' contention in the cable controversy.

Communications Conference
As indicated in several dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, it is not all harmony at the International Communications Conference now sitting here. It does not appear that the State Department has made much progress with its main contention. The difficulty relates to the control and operation of the former German-owned cables. Two specific points are of particular importance:

1. Japan apparently has refused to guarantee full "open door" freedom to the United States in the island of Yap in the northern Pacific, a mandate over which goes to Japan under a decision of the conference. The State Department takes the stand that American cable service in the Pacific demands recognition of identical rights with Japan or any other power in landing cables on the island.

2. The United States has made a bid for ownership of some of the German trans-Atlantic cables, which, as a sequence of the war, were rerouted from points in Germany on the North Sea to points in France. Two are now under French control. The main grievance of the State Department and of American business is that the new routing of the cables damaged the service of the United States with northern and central Europe. This country would like to see a return to pre-war service and the old routing established, even if it does not secure ownership of one of the Atlantic cables owned by Germany.

Rights on the Island of Yap
With regard to the Island of Yap, this government apparently takes the position that the conferring of a mandate does not give Japan any preferential rights either to fortify the island or to exclude other nations from landing cables.

The State Department is in correspondence with the British Gov-

ernment respecting the Japanese claims affecting Yap, in so far as those claims relate to landing rights for cables, and has taken the position that this government under no circumstances will recognize the exclusive rights claimed by Japan.

The United States contends that Yap was not included in the decision of the Supreme Council of May 7, and also that Yap was not included in any other agreement of the Supreme Council. President Wilson himself stated the American views and made reservations covering Yap which never were contradicted before the Council.

The State Department holds that Yap is a necessary point for international radio and cable, and that it should not be controlled by any one power; and, even granting, for argument's sake, that one power did hold a mandate over Yap, the other powers should have an "open door" there always for cable operation.

This country would not object to the use of any of its own unfortified islands by any other nation for radio or cable purposes, and has sought, at the International Communications Conference here, to obtain recognition of the proposition, advanced by the American delegation, that islands unfortified, wherever located and necessary to the use of radio and cable, should be at the disposal for such purposes of all nations.

Japan's position is understood to have been supported by one communication from the British Government, but the State Department has made further representations, indicating that this government will not yield its claims, which rest on the proceedings of the peace conference and the Supreme Council.

PRESIDENT SEES PROGRESS OF PEACE

Mr. Wilson, in Accepting Nobel Prize, Says Effort to End War Is Begun, Though the Task Ahead Compels New Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson has accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919, and his message of acceptance, announced by the State Department yesterday, was expected to have been read in the Storting at Christiania, Norway, on the same day. The message reads as follows:

"In accepting the honor of your award, I am moved not only by a profound gratitude for the recognition of my earnest efforts in the cause of peace, but also by a very poignant humility before the vastness of the work still called for by this cause."

"May I not take this occasion to express my respect for the far-sighted wisdom of the founder in arranging for a continuing system of awards? If there were but one such prize, or if this were to be the last, I could not, of course, accept it, for mankind has not yet been rid of the unspeakable horror of war. I am convinced that our generation has, despite its wounds, made notable progress. But it is the better part of wisdom to consider our work as begun. It will be a continuing labor. In the indefinite course of years before us there will be abundant opportunity for others to distinguish themselves in the crusade against hate and fear and war."

"There is indeed a peculiar feeling in the grouping of these Nobel awards. The cause of peace and the cause of truth are of one family. Even as those who love science and devote their lives to physics or chemistry, even as those who would create new and higher ideals for mankind in literature, even so with those who love peace, there is no limit set. Whatever has been accomplished in the past is petty compared to the glory and promise of the future."

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GREEK NATION WILL HOLD ON TO WHAT IT HAS ALREADY WON

Writer Says Greeks Will Fight to Keep Gains, and Will Recall Mr. Venizelos If New Cabinet Cannot Bring Them Success

The following article has been written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by a writer who, owing to his familiarity with affairs in Greece and the Near East, is looked upon as an authority on the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fall of Eleutherios Venizelos creates new complications. The dissolution of the Turkish Empire has brought clashing interests between England and France, Italy and Greece, and France and Greece. For more than two years the relations between the great allies have been strained on account of disagreement over the division of the Turkish spoils. France and Italy, realizing that England had obtained the lion's share, were loath to permit another smaller nation like Greece to share in that part of the spoils which was expected to fall to their lot. French and Italian statesmen fought Greece at every turn until Mr. Venizelos' statesmanship convinced them that Greece could not be kept out of the deal. Then, the Quai d'Orsay and Rome accepted with resignation the participation of Greece in the Turkish spoils. It was not a willingness to recognize the rights of Greece, but the knowledge that Mr. Venizelos could not be put down that reconciled France and Italy to the expansion of Greece in Asia Minor.

When, therefore, the French Foreign Office issues the statement that France can no longer lend her influence to the preservation of Greek authority in Asia Minor, the world is aware that France speaks in the language of the old school of diplomacy. Pro-Germanism Suspected

Mr. Leygues, the French Premier, gives the reasons for which the Quai d'Orsay will withdraw "French support from Greece." He complains against the action of the Greek people in the recent elections, and declares that France cannot look unconcerned at the return of King Constantine and the foes of Mr. Venizelos, whom he accuses of being pro-German and enemies of French interests in the Near East.

Even Mr. Giolitti's Italian cabinet suspects the new Greek Government of pro-Germanism and joins its voice to that of France in warning the allied world against a Greater Greece.

Is Mr. Leygues right? Does Mr. Giolitti mean what he says? Is the present Greek Government pro-German? Both Mr. Leygues and Mr. Giolitti know the lives and histories of the leaders of the anti-Venizelist party now in power. They know that the Premier, Mr. Rallis, has been all his life a violent ententeophile.

Among all Greek statesmen since 1830, only Mr. Theotokis was pro-German by conviction. The personal attachments and the policy of all other Greek statesmen have been strongly in favor of the Allies. The fact that Greece did not enter the war at the beginning was due rather to the fear of the Royalists that Germany would in the end win the war, and that Greece should keep out of the fray, satisfied to maintain the territorial integrity of the old kingdom.

A great crisis faced the statesmen of Greece in 1915. Two roads were opened before them: the road of neutrality, in the hope of holding what was won in the Balkan wars, and the road of daring and adventure which led either to great gains or to crushing catastrophe. Mr. Gounaris and his colleagues chose the first road. Mr. Venizelos selected the second.

Policy for Greater Greece
It is true that Mr. Venizelos did not impose his policy without the use of arms. He established a revolutionary government at Salonika, and there he put to practice his great adventurous policy for the creation of a Greater Greece. His opponents attacked him. They did not attack his policy of collaboration with the Allies, but attacked him on the ground that he was precipitating the war on Greece prematurely, before the scales of decisive victory had begun to tip on the side of the Allies.

In the heat of the battle of the two policies—that of opportunism and neutrality, conditioned on the trend of events, and that of immediate participation in the war, many ugly things were said on both sides. With characteristic Mediterranean temperament the two party propagandists slung tons of mud at each other. Mr. Venizelos was accused as a traitor that made Greece a blind tool of the British and French cabinets. In turn, the Venizelists grew hoarse with philippics against their opponents, whom they denounced as pro-Germans and marionettes of a brother-in-law of the Hohenzollern.

Neither party believed very seriously in its own denunciations of the other. It was a bitter fight between two temperamental brothers, and they meant to hurt the feelings of each other as mercilessly as they knew how.

Pro-German Mud Slinging
It was very unfortunate for Greece, however, that this pro-German mud-slinging coincided with a world-wide infection of Germanophobia. The

merely partisan epithets with which the Greeks bombarded one another, at other more normal times, might have passed altogether unnoticed by the world outside of Greece, or, at most, elicited a smile or fleeting scorn. But at a time when cold-blooded Britons and Americans were sleuthing about for German agents, bridge blowers, and submarines, the Greek partisan pyrotechnics were taken too seriously.

Mr. Venizelos drove Constantine out of Greece. Those same Greeks who had been denounced from Salonika, as having had their souls mortgaged to the Hohenzollerns, formed the iron regiments of Mr. Venizelos that broke through the steel lines of the Bulgarians in Macedonia, and later swept the Turks before them in Asia Minor and in Thrace. Not one of those Greeks who had been denounced as pro-Germans deserted the ranks of the Greek forces, but stood under arms more than two years after thousands of the heroes of the Marne and Verdun and the defenders of the Caporetto mutilated in the Crimea and at Trieste.

Declaration after declaration has been issued by the anti-Venizelist Party that the foreign policy of Greece should not be judged by the circumstances of the difference of opinion between them and Mr. Venizelos. The opposition to Mr. Venizelos has repeatedly declared that the difference between Mr. Venizelos and himself was not a question of differing sympathies nor of permanent neutrality, but of neutrality until the right time should come for Greece to enter on the side of the Allies. Mr. Venizelos was for taking a great chance for a great stake. The opposition was for getting in when things appeared to be unmistakably favorable to the Allies. The opposition was not willing to take the great chance for a great stake. They would rather gain little and play safely, but play always on the side of the Allies.

"Premier for Life"

After all the abuse had ceased on both sides, and Mr. Venizelos had proved that he had been right in that he had won for his country the great stake for which he had played so courageously, dispassionate onlookers outside of Greece would expect that the Greeks would come out like good sportsmen, shake the hand of their great champion, humbly admit their mistake, lift him upon their shoulders, and proclaim him the Premier of Greater Hellas for life. Such a manifestation of gamelike sportsmanship for among college football players. But peoples, especially in the twentieth century, act on other less chivalrous motives. Mr. Wilson raised America to pinnacles of international glory. But the people of America refused to keep their eyes fixed upon that moral splendor attained by him. They were too busy by the war sufferings affecting them daily, and in their pain they prayed for a new administration in that hope which novelty always engenders in the soul of tired humanity.

The Greek people worked with Mr. Venizelos since 1910. In wonderment, often doubtful of the results, they followed the arduous path of his intricate political genius. They permitted themselves to be driven on over steep mountains of attainment until the great goal of a Greater Hellas was realized. And looking down the dangerous declivities, in the hour of their supreme triumph, they felt weary. The desire for rest crept upon them. If they continued to have Mr. Venizelos as their leader, they would have to go on to greater achievements through greater exertions. For Mr. Venizelos is an ambitious and a tireless empire builder, and his people have been fighting hard and continuously since 1912. They needed rest.

A Nation Tired

Mr. Venizelos, in one of his recent interviews to the press at Nice, diagnosed the condition of his people. "They are tired," he said. That is all the secret of the unexpected results of the recent elections in Greece.

Only French and Italian diplomats, envious of the position of greatness attained by the Greek people, will try to misinterpret the natural weariness of the Greeks in order to secure the revision of the Treaty of Sevres in favor of the Soviet Turk, Kemal Pasha, and his Soviet colleagues, Enver and Talaat.

No greater injustice could be done to a people that fought on the side of the Allies for nearly three years than to denounce them as traitors to the cause of the Allies now, when Germany is crushed. The Greek people are, both by temperament and education, as well as by obvious national interests, bound by strong bonds of attachment to the Allies and America. Greek policy since 1830, in spite of numerous, cruel disappointments on the part of the selfish policies of occasional allied governments, has inflexibly bound its fate and its future to those of the allied democracies of western Europe. The foreign policy of Greece pursued by Mr. Venizelos is not a policy introduced by him; it has been a national policy pursued by all Greek governments since 1830. It has not changed. It will not change. It cannot be altered. It is dictated by the temperament and the most vital interests of the Greek nation.

No Enemy to Allies

The accusation, therefore, that the present Greek Government, or that any part of the Greek people has ever been, or is, or will be friendly to the enemies of the Allies is utterly unfounded and made and propagated by the enemies of Greece with a view to rob it of the rich fruits so justly gathered through struggles one century long.

France and Italy will attempt to play upon the moribund Germanophobia sensibilities of the allied world in order to despoil Greece of Smyrna and Northern Epirus, and reinstate the Turkish monster-rule over millions of Christians that have found liberty and safety of life under the folds of the Christian flag. It is to be hoped that the enlightened opinion of the world

will never tolerate such an injustice.

France and Italy may imagine that the Greeks are worn out by their recent attainments, and may easily submit to rough treatment. Truly, the Greeks as they look down upon the difficult road over which they have climbed to achievements, may long for a rest for the time being. But no nation that has reached the top of national attainment can be easily induced or forced to climb down from the summits and yield them to the enemy who was routed but yesterday.

The Greeks have dropped Mr. Venizelos because they needed rest. But they will not drop what they have won as readily. They will fight to keep what they hold and if the present government cannot lead them successfully, they will recall Mr. Venizelos to do the job.

The Allied Council at London, acting under the moderating influence of Great Britain, has sent a note to the Greek people, advising the Greeks of the feeling of the Allies about the return of Constantine. Fortunately, the note was not an ultimatum. It did not commit the Allies to a policy of unfriendliness if the majority of the Greek people should recall Constantine.

It is very unfortunate for Greece that her people have made such a poor choice when they were called upon to choose between Mr. Venizelos and Constantine. The losers from the choice, however, are the Greeks themselves, not the Allies. For, so far as the Allies are concerned, even Constantine will deem it indispensable to vie with Mr. Venizelos in the effort of convincing them that he is really with them. The Greeks are the heavy losers. They cannot substitute, in the person of Constantine, that unsurpassed administrator who has raised Greece to a great Mediterranean power. The only loss to the Allies from the change of Greek administration will result from the internal and external weakening of Greece.

The Allies, except Italy, need a strong Greece to take the place of Turkey in the Near East. No other small power can so well serve the interests of England and France in the Near East. Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Rumania are inland countries, inaccessible to the fleets of Great Britain and France. A greater Greece will always be at the mercy of those fleets.

The Greek people are under an illusion. They believe that Constantine can do for them as much as Mr. Venizelos. It will not be long before they discover their mistake and bring their great leader back. The Allies, therefore, should be patient. They should not dictate terms to the Greeks and thus exasperate them. Nothing should induce Great Britain and France to demand the revision of the Treaty of Sevres at the expense of Greece. To yield to the "bandit," Kemal, will mean to encourage the Arabians in Syria and in Mesopotamia to resort to the tactics of Kemal in the hope of driving away the French and the British. Even Kemal himself will be emboldened to venture upon the Pan-Turanian and the Pan-Mussulman schemes.

The Greeks should have asked Constantine to abdicate. They were not thoughtful enough to do it. Constantine should offer to renounce his rights to the Greek throne, in order to save his country from embarrassment and to relieve the Allies from considerable anxiety. Constantine may not prove such a good patriot. But if both the Greek people and Constantine act unwisely in refusing to part with each other, Great Britain and France should not jump at unreasonable conclusions. They should let events shape themselves in Greece, confident that the Greek people is always with them. Greece will soon recover from her aberration, and will be a most valuable asset to the great democracies of western Europe.

Monarch's Plans

King Constantine Hopes to Take Command of Army at Smyrna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—During an interview with King Constantine by a special correspondent of the "Politiken" at Lucerne, the former said that the telegram he had received from Athens did not contain a direct call, but left it to him to decide the right moment for his departure. He declared that he hoped to proceed immediately from Athens to Smyrna to take command of the army. He was a soldier, not a diplomatist, he declared, and his place was at the head of his faithful troops.

Questioned on what he would do, should the Allies maintain their hostile attitude, Constantine said he did not believe that this attitude would be maintained, and showed the correspondent a telegram which he had just received from a prominent person in London, which read: "Do not give up hope. When you get to Athens and the whole world sees your loyalty, then the opposition will yield."

The telegram further indicated that there was strife going on in the international financial world of London, but for reasons of discretion, Constantine said he could not state all the contents, nor could he give the name of the sender, which would cause a sensation if known. It was quite absurd, added the former King, to suppose that he would follow any other policy than that of the Entente, and he trusted the statesmen of the Entente would quickly recognize his sincerity.

Only Greek troops could solve the Near Eastern question. In conclusion, Constantine said, "many people believe that I am returning because my son has gone, but, even if he had remained, the result of the election would have been the same. He would have abdicated in my favor, or I would have made him abdicate. Charles Jonart expressly declared to Mr. Zaimis in 1917, that the powers would not object to my return after the war."

CONSIDERATION OF DE VALERA CASE

American Officials Think United States Is Free From Blame, in International Sense, in Pursuing Non-Interference Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is seriously doubted in informed quarters here if it would serve the British Government any useful purpose to make representations to the State Department concerning the activities in the United States of Eamonn de Valera, the self-styled "President of the Irish Republic," who has been conducting a campaign on behalf of Sinn Feiners and against the British Government in Ireland.

While grave doubt exists as to the advisability of making an incident out of the actions of De Valera and other Sinn Fein leaders in this country, it was apparent yesterday that the declaration made on the floor of the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, to the effect that the British Government was considering the question of representations, was regarded as an important development, and as indicating the belief of the government that agitators in the United States had contributed in no small measure to the difficulties of the Irish question.

This declaration by Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a query from Horatio Bottomley, was the first open intimation that the British Government was considering itself with the Sinn Fein agitation in the United States. On the other hand, British officials here have never concealed their belief that the freedom exercised under the law by the professional Irish agitators and the Sinn Fein leaders has not contributed to the friendly relations of the two countries or smoothed the tremendous task facing the British Government in handling the Irish problem.

Position of State Department

On this there is general agreement, but it is quite a different thing when it comes down to weighing the responsibilities of the State Department in the matter. Officials in charge of the foreign relations of the United States have never countenanced or encouraged the Irish agitation. It is difficult to establish the precise grounds on which the State Department could interfere with Mr. de Valera. So far as the department is concerned, there is no "President of Ireland." Mr. de Valera is a mere individual, having the status of an individual and no more. Authorities here do not feel that the United States has transcended its rights or its duties in an international sense, in its policy of non-interference with him. It is assumed that the Department of Justice has seen to it that the laws of the United States have not been violated by Mr. de Valera and his adherents, and it is intimated that it is difficult to formulate grounds, except as an act of comity, on which to interfere with his liberty. The fact that states and municipalities have conferred honors on him are matters of which the State Department took no cognizance and which constitute no "act" by this government.

Strong Case Might Be Presented

At the same time it is admitted on all sides that the British Government would have no difficulty in presenting a strong case, that would perhaps be based not so much on the legal technicalities of the case or the status of the Sinn Fein agitators as on the principles of comity and friendship.

From the international standpoint the floating in the United States of a loan in the name of the Irish republic and secured by the non-existent credit of a non-existent government is perhaps the most serious act committed here by the Irish societies and the de Valera group. Should the British Government, after mature deliberation, decide to make representations to the State Department, it is taken for granted that this will be one of the counts specified as militating against the friendly relations of the two countries.

Purpose of Loan

There are several aspects of the floating of this loan which at the time did not attract the merited attention. In the first place the loan, as every one knew, was intended specifically to overthrow the British Government in Ireland. It was not intended merely to influence public sentiment in the United States, and there is no conclusive evidence that it was all spent for purposes of propaganda here. Of course, it is recognized that most of the loan was secured by appeals to the patriotism of all classes of Irish men and women, including the railroad laborers. It is entirely probable that the British Government has taken steps to ascertain whether or not the funds raised, without this government raising a hand to protest, were applied to securing military equipment for and to maintaining the Irish republican army which arrayed itself against the British Crown in Ireland. If the proceeds of the loan were applied to this purpose, it might be rather difficult to differentiate between the floating of it and the using of the United States as a base for military operations against the British Government, a procedure contrary to

international law and practice and the comity of nations. It is of course up to the British Government to prove that the proceeds were applied to military purposes in Ireland. All that is known here is that men like Mr. de Valera, who attempted to justify a campaign of assassination in Ireland, would not hesitate to contribute to that campaign.

There is another point of some consequence! The circumstances under which the loan was floated may well raise the question as to whether or not it involved false pretenses. It is apparent that the loan was not altogether a charity enterprise. Bonds secured by the credit of a prospective Irish republic were issued and though many of the contributors would have subscribed without any promise of being remunerated, it is a well known fact that many who bought the bonds did so in the expectation that they would be paid. Much of the money has been spent, and those who bought bonds would have difficulty in getting the money refunded if they clamored for it.

Officials of both governments recognize the difficulties of the situation. It was a difficult problem for the State Department, and incidents of the Irish propaganda campaign were probably as much regretted here as they were on the other side of the water. It is felt now that it would not help matters to raise a diplomatic issue with the United States over the activities of a group of agitators; that the raising of such an issue might hurt, rather than help friendly relations, which, it is asserted, have not been basically affected by the Irish campaign.

Not "Expedient" to Raise Issue

It is thought probable here, that on further reflection, the British Government will decide that it is not "expedient" to raise an issue or to make a protest. The view is taken that the raising of a diplomatic incident in which the two governments might not see the issue alike would in all probability encourage Sinn Fein in Ireland and the professional agitators here.

As a matter of fact, it is coming to be generally recognized that these agitators have overshot their bolt. They are not making converts. They are said to be losing the support of many prominent men who are sympathetic toward Irish legitimate aspirations, but who cannot see the successful issue to the tactics of the present campaign of assassination in Ireland and the violence displayed here in such incidents as the attack on the British flag at the Union Club in New York.

The Villard Commission

The Villard commission on Ireland that is now holding hearings here has tried every means of mobilizing public sentiment, but the public and the press remain largely indifferent, due to the general realization that no American commission can secure in Washington the truth of the tangled skein of the Irish situation, and due also to the fact that the personnel of the commission is not such as to convince the fair-minded of its impartiality.

It is now decided that the British Government will not facilitate the coming to Ireland of the subcommittee appointed by the Villard commission to investigate affairs in Ireland. They will secure passports from the department, but the British authorities will refuse to visit them. The decision is generally regarded as wholly sound, in view of the situation in Ireland, and also in view of the character of the report made by another American commission on Ireland not so long ago.

HARVESTER CASE REOPENING URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reopening of the government's antitrust suit against the International Harvester Company and judicial proceedings against a number of associations having to do with farm implements are recommended by the Federal Trade Commission in a special report presented yesterday in the Senate.

The commission says the increase of 73 per cent in farm implements from 1914 to 1918 is in part due to price understandings or agreements between manufacturers and that to a more limited extent, the same is true of dealers.



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BRITISH PROPOSAL FOR IRISH PEACE

Premier Announces Plan for Irish Members of Parliament at Westminster to Discuss Situation—Suppressing Disorders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—An earnest of the government's desire for peace with Ireland was given by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons this afternoon, when he announced that the government proposed that the constitutionally elected representatives of the Irish people should be allowed to meet to discuss the new situation. Dail Eireann cannot be recognized as a body, said the Premier, but only as individuals. Those members guilty of crimes for which they can be prosecuted will not be allowed to attend.

The government, however, is not to abate its intensive campaign against disorder, and the Premier stated that it had been decided to proclaim martial law in a certain area of southern Ireland, the locality of which he would prefer not to disclose.

Previous to this announcement Mr. Lloyd George stated that, for the last few weeks, the government had been in touch with certain people with regard to the situation in Ireland, and, as a result of this, the government had decided upon the above course. He was convinced that the majority of the Irish people were anxious for peace and a permanent settlement. On the other hand, the government was regretfully convinced that the party which controlled the organization of murder and outrage was not yet ready for peace on the basis of the unbroken unity of the United Kingdom.

An Appeal From Galway

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned the receipt of an important communication from the Galway County Council, which was entirely Sinn Fein, and had proclaimed its adherence to the Republican Party and to the Dail Eireann, urging a discussion of the situation. This resolution, he said, was the first area of dry land which had shown itself in the deluge of unconstitutionality in that part of the country. It was a very welcome sign of the new spirit.

A similar resolution had been received from the Galway Urban Council. It required great courage to condemn, in these resolutions, a campaign of murder. The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan's message, the Premier continued, had been repudiated by the heads of the organizations, hence the government's twofold policy outlined above.

Men whom the government knew were directing the murders had not given any indication that they were prepared to surrender on the only terms the country could possibly accept, so, that, side by side with the encouragement the government was giving to those anxious for peace, to insure that this intimidation should be broken down, it was determined to do all in its power to break up these terrorists, who were more or less organized.

The insurgent forces in the south of Ireland had now taken to the hills, from whence they attacked and ambushed the police and intimidated men of their own race, who were opposed to terrorism. These men were dressed either as civilians, or in captured British uniforms. Some outrages had undoubtedly been committed by these people in British uniforms which had been unjustly attributed to the forces of the crown.

In the area in which martial law

would be proclaimed, all arms and uniforms must be surrendered by a certain date within that area. The surrender would have to be made either to an officer of the crown or to the police, or to the parish priest, provided that the priest surrendered them immediately afterward to the proper officer in the area. The effect of this would be that, by a certain date, all unauthorized persons with arms would be treated as rebels and liable, on conviction, to the extreme penalty.

As to the meeting of the elected Irish representatives, those to whom the government was prepared to give safe conduct, and members to whom protection could not possibly be given, would be acquainted beforehand. The British Government must convince the whole people in Ireland that the authority of the law and the authority of the Empire was paramount, but, having established that fact, the British House of Commons and the British nation were willing to parley with the people of Ireland with a view to the establishment of peace, good will and friendship.

The Premier has replied to Father O'Flanagan's message, stating that the government does not lag behind any section of the Irish people in its desire that Ireland should enjoy to the full the blessings of peace and prosperity, and is prepared to afford facilities for free discussion of the whole situation by duly elected representatives of the constituencies in Ireland, or any part of Ireland. The government adhered absolutely to the fundamental conditions laid down by the Premier in the House of Commons on August 16, and on several subsequent occasions, to which any political settlement must conform.

Premier's Message to Galway

The Premier has sent a similar message to the Galway County Council, to which was added that the government had learnt with satisfaction that the council had submitted its accounts to audit by the Local Government Board, and that the fullest support could be assured to every local authority which loyally carries out its obligations under the law.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was assured in authoritative quarters that the communications received by the Premier from Galway Council and Father O'Flanagan, while welcome, were not considered as more than symptomatic of a change for the better in Ireland. Those in a position to judge the situation in Ireland are of the opinion that the elected representatives may not meet for some time, as they will probably claim that, until the debarred members can join them in conference, no meeting will take place.

If a meeting is held and the proposal is submitted to the Irish Government, the first condition must be that those speaking for Ireland can undertake to suppress outrages. This ability the representatives may feel, would implicate them in the crimes of their more extreme members, so that the situation, the informant declared, is not without grave difficulties, but at least the government has taken a step more than half way toward meeting Sinn Fein.

FRENCH FINANCE DELEGATES NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The government has designated delegates to the finance conference of Brussels, which is the first step in the fixation of the German indemnity. The date is, provisionally, December 13, and the French representatives are Mr. Seydoux, an official of the Foreign Office on the commercial side, and Mr. Cheysson, financial inspector, previously a member of the Reparations Commission. Complaints are being made that the next conference at Geneva is dependent

on the Upper Silesian plebiscite, and is thrown to the end of March, according to the Treaty, the total allied claim must be made known to Germany by May. During April, if the present arrangement holds, there must be at Geneva deliberations of the Reparations Commission and a meeting of the Supreme Council.

Warsaw declines to accept the conditions of the plebiscite laid down at London respecting the vote of non-resident natives, to be taken, not in Upper Silesia, but at Cologne. The Poles protest that they will not be free to express their sentiments in a German town. As they equally object to the invasion of 300,000 German voters into Silesia, foreseeing a period of terrorism, the French project of fixing the plebiscite of non-resident natives three weeks later than the plebiscite of residents is urged.

England is against a separate proclamation of a residential plebiscite, which could only serve to provoke discussions about the effect on the total vote. The method of conducting the plebiscite remains uncertain.

POLAND URGED TO USE MODERATION

In Reply to Rumored Aggressive Policy of Poles, France Urges Councils of Prudence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A further statement by George Leygues, the Premier, before the parliamentary commission, makes it clear that the French Government will not support any bellicose action on the part of Poland. One deputy called his attention to rumors that the Polish imperialists are preparing a new offensive against Russia to begin next spring. Mr. Leygues replied that if Poland sought such risks, the result might be disastrous. France was giving councils of prudence. He did not believe Poland was menaced. She had only to remain tranquil.

As for the troops of General Wrangel, he denied that any attempt would be made to use them. Recognition of him had ceased. The troops were only being nourished temporarily in a charitable spirit. Criticism of the coal and credits protocol signed by Mr. Millerand at Spa, is renewed by the Premier's statement that the money paid in bonus by France on each ton received from Germany had not gone to the Ruhr miners, as agreed. The Spa arrangement is not likely to be renewed.

Mr. Leygues regards the money spent by France on the restoration of the devastated regions, as provided in the budget, as simply an advance on behalf of Germany.

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Mr. Hunpercent

I am sometimes a little uneasy about the future of democracy when I contemplate my friend, Mr. Hunpercent. He is an extremely "worthy" person, attentive to his duties, generous with his money, fond of his family, and sits on the platform at all meetings called by the Chamber of Commerce. He has nothing serious with which to reproach himself, as far as the details of everyday life are concerned. His business is so successful that even that hardly ever presents him with any difficult problems. Not that his income is a large one, but it is steady and ample for his rather simple tastes. He keeps a small car in which you may see him on fine afternoons taking out his family for a ride. He has a pleasant little house in the residence section of the city, with a bit of lawn in front and a few flowers and vegetables behind. He is preparing to send his only son to the same university which he himself attended. His daughter is in a finishing school up the Hudson. In short, Mr. Hunpercent is a prosperous, though not wealthy, and a quiet gentleman. There is nothing unusual about him.

Why, then, should the contemplation of Mr. Hunpercent make me uneasy about the future of democracy? There are several reasons which are, after all, more in the nature of queries than of demonstrated facts. It will not, however, be necessary to mention them all. To begin with, Mr. Hunpercent regards the present state of affairs as the closest approximation to perfection for which it is possible or desirable to strive. Once upon a time, he holds, although I doubt if he has ever formulated his beliefs in words, a group of men possessing transcendent wisdom ordained a constitution. This document was the sum and substance of democracy. It has been a good many years since Mr. Hunpercent read through this charter of liberty, and he does not remember it very well, but he is, nevertheless, certain that little more can be added. He would regard any question concerning tampering with it or amending it as a "dangerously radical idea." Mr. Hunpercent's idea of a radical idea is that it is something from Russia with a bomb in it. As he is a good American, he will have nothing to do with any idea to which the adjective "radical" might be applied. Now this is not a plea for Mr. Hunpercent to alter his ways and study Bolshevism. Quite the reverse. Mr. Hunpercent's general rule is right. Conservatism is a valuable force for restraining the vagaries of ill-educated fanatics. Conservatism must be the corner stone of all stable governments. But Mr. Hunpercent's conservatism excludes curiosity. There is its chief fault—that and its self-complacency.

The trouble is not that Mr. Hunpercent is conservative, but that he accepts all existing matters, provided only that they exist in America, without thought or question. In his opinion he is extremely progressive and up to date. Offer him a new machine for increasing the efficiency of his factory, and he will accept it at once, scrapping without regret his existing equipment. But offer him a new idea, outside of his business concerns, and he grows suspicious and hostile at once. It makes little difference whether the idea has to do with government, art, or literature—he will have none of it, unless it conforms to his previous experience. He lacks the curiosity to entertain a new idea even as an academic question. If it is strange, it is too absurd for discussion. As a practical man he sticks to facts. Force him into an argument and he will tell you he has no use for "theories," a term which he holds in almost as great contempt as the adjective "radical."

Now, this conservatism of Mr. Hunpercent is not a sound conservatism. True conservatism does not preclude inquiry, and while genuine caution may move slowly to accept the new, it does so because it pauses for thorough investigation and consideration. It is constructive, building carefully into the fabric of the old the new parts that can be made to fit. It does not recklessly scrap the old for the new, without knowledge of whether the new will work as well as the old, neither does it assume that progress is impossible. Mr. Hunpercent's conservatism, on the other hand, is too purely negative to be progressive or even efficient. If opportunity be not clothed in most commonplace attire, it will knock in vain at his door.

Perhaps, however, it will be thought that there is nothing to be said in praise of Mr. Hunpercent. This would not be just to him. He is, it is true, slow and difficult to arouse, because things as they are treat him very well, but, once he is convinced, he will tackle a new problem with the most undaunted optimism. His greatest virtue is here, that he knows not pessimism. His optimism, in fact, surrounds him with an armor of triple brass, and it is through this that you must first break if he is to be moved to action. But once moved, he is a whirlwind of efficiency—with possibly

some of the carelessness of consequences possessed by this atmospheric disturbance. And this throws me back to my first criticism: he will act, but he is reluctant to think.

To give him further credit, however, he is at present laboring to overcome this fault. Upon his study table you will find a surprising array of periodical magazines of various shades of opinion. He is shy of talking about his thinking, and before strangers will give vent only to safe and accepted doctrines, but the heaven is working, as we all know. He still insists that ideas must be "practical," i.e., that they be capable of being put immediately into effect with successful and non-disturbing results, or he will have none of them. This is, however, a passing phase. A little more reflection will soon show him that many ideas are valuable, even if they may not be incorporated into a code or applied as a system. In short, Mr. Hunpercent is growing curious, and that will, in time, revolutionize his thoughts.

We must not despair of Mr. Hunpercent because Mr. Hunpercent is the modern American Everyman. He needs not that we complain of him, but that we take counsel among ourselves how best to reason with him. Point out to him the virtues of his conservatism and of his optimism, at the same time that we show him the defects of these qualities if held too literally. Of late he has come in for some abuse that has naturally made him impatient. If we want him to be what he is capable of being, we must not repeat the error of abusing him. For down underneath Mr. Hunpercent is sound.

WESTERN FILMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
To the initiate, who are many in number, any motion picture play, the scene of which is laid west of Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans, and east of California is a "Western." Even as in the book trade, the novels of Zane Grey, of Eugene Manlove Rhodes, of Herbert Henry Knibbs and James Oliver Curwood are "Westerns." The "Western" of the films is an institution. From it New Yorkers learn how to run cattle ranches and the youth of Britain gain an exceptionally clear and lucid idea of life as it is lived in America.

Ever since the movies began to move, the Western has been prevalent, but while the remainder of the films have progressed in some wise, Mr. Eugene Manlove Rhodes, speaking as an oracle from New Mexico, gives the view of the cattleman themselves thus: "Frontiersmen on frontiers never do anything at all resembling as to motive, method or result, those things which frontiersmen do in films. And that is the truth."

In corroboration of this utterance is the fact that in films of the west there are never, by any chance, any cattle visible. The gentlemanly cowpunchers seemingly earn their livings wisely and well by tending the "village store" or the "depo." West of Oklahoma, cow-punching is not considered such a restful occupation. Again, a cowboy is a cowboy on the screen. In real life, he would be a day-horse wrangler, a night-horse wrangler, driver of the chuck wagon, possibly cook, or at any rate have some specially fixed orbit of action.

There is to an ordinary round-up per ranch, one foreman, one straw boss, three top hands, and the captain of the day herd, besides the aforementioned wranglers, cooks, and so on. But in the movies a cowboy is a cowboy and nothing else. Never does he fall so low as to tend day or night herd, to repair wire would be sacrilege, but occasionally he descends to the labor of riding a horse at a gallop. At which the indignant cow-puncher jams on his Stetson, and stalks out of the theater.

In cattle land, one rides slowly and sedately save in times of stress. Walk and running walk, pace, and jog trot are the gaits of the range, and rack and single foot are little tolerated. Moreover, cow-punching gentlemen of the southwest country come career-ing into town (in the pictures) grimy from head to foot, with battered hats and even more battered clothing. In reality, your cow-puncher dresses for advent into Magdalena, Socorro or El Paso as your New Yorker does for the theater. However, both method and result are different. The cow-waddy dons his best, a new Stetson, perchance, with a floppy brim, a glaring tie, a shirt of wondrous beauty, possibly pink silk with blue anchors, possibly chaps, and large roweled silver spurs.

If his cowboys "come on" in such style, the average director of motion pictures would tear his hair, for though truth as usual may be stranger than fiction, the movies do not always recognize it.

Outlines

This is the time of year in New England for sharp contrasts, distinct outlines. In spring and summer objects are not clearly defined. They blend into each other. They are enveloped in a mellow vagueness of soft green with hazy lights and shadows. Now with the trees bare, the vines and leaves shriveled from walls and fence posts, one sees everything in sharp relief. The low gray house by the meadow which has been hung with ivy and ropes of clematis, half hidden by the sweeping willow branches, now seems to stand erect. One's eye catches the graceful line of the roof and chimneys, clear cut in the autumn light. The trees themselves are etched against this light; the long pointed fir-tops a jagged edge on the horizon; the sycamores, their branches flung across the sky, each tiny twig a part of the intricate pattern. Even the meadow grasses that once were a blur of flattened brown now seem to separate into orange tongues of flame, a fringe of color against the sea. Does one speak of bareness and desolation? Look for the outlines and see the beauty that underlies all summer's blossoming.

ANDERS ZORN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If ever an artist could truthfully second Hans Christian Andersen's words, written under one of his portraits, "Life itself is the most wonderful fairy tale," Anders Zorn was that man.

No one could very well have sprung from a humbler home than this world-famed Swede; he first saw the light in a covehed in an out-of-the-way Dalecarlian village and his mother was a peasant girl, a real Dalkulla, who, for the time being, had been relegated to the cowshed owing to a visit from a perambulating tailor. Anders spent his early years tending the sheep and cattle on the hillside and in the forest glens of his picturesque native province, so rich in historic memories, dreaming vague, ambitious dreams of that great wonderful world he by and by was destined to know so well. He began early to show a strange love for drawing, and it is amusing to compare his helpless, boyish attempts, many of which are still preserved, with the work of that consummate virtuoso he became.

He received some little help and encouragement and one fine day he boldly knocked at the door of the Royal Academy of Arts in Stockholm, telling the professor he managed to see that he wanted to become a painter. The professor laughed and advised him to go back to his village; and learn to be a cobbler, for he would never become a painter.

"Oh yes, I shall," said Zorn. He was not only a genius; but he was, happily, endowed with an energy and a confidence in himself and his powers, which inspired and enabled him to undertake tasks which to most would have appeared utterly impossible. After a few years of study in the Swedish capital, he set out to conquer the world, and he did conquer it, almost at the first attack. He took a large studio in London, where he first learned etching, having for his teacher a talented countryman of his; he paid a visit to Paris, where some of his work at once attracted much and flattering attention; he went to Spain, where he was commissioned to paint some highborn grandees—not a bad start for one who only a few years previously had been a raw peasant lad, following the tinkle of cowbells on mountain side and through shady groves.

Wherever Zorn went he was always happy to return to his native village of Mora, where the poor peasant girl's son now lived like a king, himself the friend of kings and frequently entertaining royalty. He had built himself a magnificent timbered house, "with timber from my own forest," as he would say with pardonable pride, and to this home famous people from all the corners of the earth made many a pilgrimage. Zorn possessed his full measure of the far-famed Swedish hospitality, and he would turn his guests to stay on, giving them the choice of room: "This is the Crown Prince's, that Prince Eugen's, choose for yourself." His home at Mora was filled with art treasures and beautiful antique furniture and plate, but what he showed with special pride were some modest silver cups he had won with his yacht.

Although Zorn also had a charming flat in Stockholm, he was probably never happier than when he, in his old village, could don the national peasant's dress and gather round him at Yuletide a score or more of his peasant relations. He was an affectionate father and always proud to take his mother about in her peasant dress, both in Mora and in Stockholm. He dearly loved old Dalecarlian customs, their dances and old-time music, played on old-time instruments, and once every summer he summoned the peasant musicians to a kind of musical tournament, when he himself distributed the prizes.

Higher up the river, the Dala, Sweden's longest and most sunny river, Zorn had a picturesque hut, where he did some painting, and as those familiar with Zorn's art will know, he was wont to depict, both with his brush and his needle, motifs from his beloved Dalecarlia. He endowed Mora in many ways and most lavishly, and his beautiful statue of Gustavus Vasa ornaments an open place in the village, the unveiling of which the King of Sweden attended, gathered thousands of Dalecarlian men and women from far and near, all in their beautiful national dresses.

Zorn was a great friend of King Oscar and used to cruise with the King on board his yacht, the Drott; he has also painted as well as etched portraits of the King. The King one day, whilst sitting to Zorn, asked him whether it would disturb him if he read aloud some poetry.

"Not at all," said Zorn, and the King proceeded to read some verses, asking Zorn what he thought of them. "I think they are rot," Zorn understood to have answered (he was outspoken), and when the King a little ruefully exclaimed, "But they are my own, Zorn," the artist, nothing daunted, said, "How could I know that?"

Zorn traveled much and paid a number of visits to the United States in order to execute highly flattering commissions. Sargent is probably the only painter of the present who can vie with Zorn in what may be called international portraiture. Zorn knew his own worth and easily obtained very high prices for his work, but he was, on the other hand, most generous and helpful and a good comrade.

Bayou noir

The drowsy air of the summer day had filled me with ennui and I let my canoe drift with the current, using the paddle only now and then to keep her nose pointed down stream or to avoid some stump or windfall. Giant tulip and cypress, huge blackgum and water-oaks rose on either hand and overarching the bayou, their tops intertwined at times, shutting out the sunshine. Now and then a magnolia tree hung low o'er the water.

Balls of molten flame and flashes of

Living light seemed to gleam among the branches as many brilliantly colored birds darted about or paused for a moment and poured forth their happiness in a burst of exquisite melody. Gaudy butterflies flitted about among the flowers and sailed through the sunlit air, swarms of dragon flies hummed vibrant above the stream on shimmering outstretched wings.

Squirrels played in the bushes along the water's edge, now and then scrambling up a tree to scold in indignation as a startled deer crashed through the underbrush. Turtles splashed into the water at my approach and a monster alligator that had been basking in the sunshine disappeared in a swirl of waters. Great masses of water hyacinths floated on the sluggish current and their beautiful pale blue flowers filled the air with a fragrance so hauntingly sweet and elusive as to beggar description.

VARDON AND RAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, professional golfers, are back in England from America. In four months they traveled 42,000 miles; they appeared on about 100 different courses, and it is estimated, tramped no fewer than 1700 miles in the actual playing of the game.

This they told me when I met them upon their arrival at Liverpool by the White Star Line. Celtic, but they were not the jaded, overworked couple they would have me believe. As for Ray, the antithesis of Vardon in temperament, physical make-up and general outlook, the splendid workman and not the quiet, artistic golfer his companion is—he looked as he hugged the handsome cup which he had won in the open championship at Toledo, like some big schoolboy home for his long holiday. It is certain that both he and Vardon are already looking forward to such another tour as that from which they have just returned. They paid eloquent tribute to the hospitality offered to them wherever they went. They told of the enthusiasm and deep love of golf in America; they testified to its high quality; the giant strides which the game has made everywhere; and as for Ray he was certain that if the American amateurs come to England next year, as they had every intention of doing, they are bound to carry off the championship. Vardon was not so emphatic in his prediction as Ray, but he was in entire agreement that the best American amateur was in every way equal to the best English amateur.

As for R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, I was assured that he was altogether wonderful, though at present he has the failings common to youthfulness; he is apt to be impetuous. "But," said Vardon and Ray, "in a few years the likelihood is that he will be the foremost player in the United States. Already he hits the ball in a way worthy of a professional of the highest degree; and he has the confidence and the daring of a veteran. At the moment, Charles Evans Jr. is the best amateur in America; but it will be strange if Mr. Jones is not very shortly at the top of the tree. American golf, in an amateur sense, is bound to acquire tremendous strength; not even the most conscientious professional could be more intent on doing well than the amateur. It is not that golf with the gentleman player is a craze that has made him probably the keenest golfer in the world; he is keen and determined to do well because, in golf, as in every other activity, it is his nature to be keen and so gain high proficiency."

There was much that Vardon and Ray had to say about the sharply different climatic conditions in America. However, in the circumstances, they were immensely pleased with that they accomplished. Considering that for six weeks, except for two nights, they slept in trains, and in order to engage in one match they traveled 1000 miles, they confessed that they were surprised that they had done so well—25 matches lost out of 95. The largest crowd they appeared before was at Belmont, Massachusetts, where they played Francis Ouin, for whom golfers in England have high regard, and J. P. Guilford. There were 700 spectators, and a line of motor cars stretched nearly three miles down the road.

Vardon and Ray saw and played against practically all the leading American professionals, and both are quite decided that W. C. Hagen, because of the immense variety of shots at his command, is the best. They say of J. M. Barnes that although he is undoubtedly a fine player he has a tendency to hit the ball low; and those skimming shots, not infrequently, and disastrously—the ball will not carry the highest bunkers and loses itself in the sand.

Vardon offered an explanation of his surprising collapse in the championship at Toledo. It is this: with one round to go he held a lead of four strokes and he counted the winning of the cup as a certainty. At the next seven holes the River Inverness, which intersects the course, has to be crossed five times—not a very difficult business in normal conditions.

"But when I came to tee up at the twelfth hole," said Vardon, "suddenly, and without the slightest warning, a whirlwind and tempestuous rain swept the links for 20 minutes. My position at the seventeenth hole had become so critical that although I knew it was pretty nearly impossible to carry the river in such a hurricane in two shots, I determined to chance everything. I hit the ball as hard as ever I hit a ball in my life. You can imagine my joy when I saw it had carried the water; and my mortification when I saw it strike the top of the far bank and roll back into the river! Then I knew that the championship was mine. Still, I would not complain. Life Ray I have had a wonderful time; I have brought back with me a gorgeous putter which I discovered in my brother Tom's shop at White Bear, Minneapolis."

THE STATUES IN THE MARKET-PLACE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a serious business this providing of laughter for a decorous world, the great master of French comedy once declared. And, in the same way, the English-speaking publishers all over the world are finding it a serious business, this printing of books for a world that does not read. Think of the predicament! There are one hundred and ten million of bodies in the United States alone, and if a publisher sells one hundred thousand copies of a popular book he thinks he has done well. This is Augustine Birrell justified, across the Atlantic, of his demand to be informed, What, in the name of Bodley, the public has to do with literature?

In the old days it was different. No one talked about "the reading public." There simply was not one. In Rome the public was interested in free bread in the baker's shops, and free blood in the circus. If a man wrote a book he took the manuscript round to some Mæcenæ, and found for a reward an orchard, a cask of Falernian, or a Sabine farm. After that, of course, the virtues of Mæcenæ, "stay of my fortune and my chiefest glory," kept getting into your verses, as, centuries afterward, King Charles' head would stray into Mr. Dick's memorial; it simply could not be avoided, that was all. The flight of the centuries made little difference. In the days of Mr. Pope of Twickenham you just wandered round pestering your friends to put down their names for your new book. It will be seen that the gulf between Mæcenæ and Lord Halifax was not an alarming one. It might have been bridged with a goose's quill. Meantime the book-seller who was a publisher had opened his shop. John Nutt had printed "A Tale of a Tub," for Jonathan Swift, at his press near Stationer's Hall, and Bernard Lintot "The Beggar's Opera," at his shop, "between the Temple Gates, Fleet Street."

The publisher, in short, was installed in the seats of the mighty, to become at once a blessing to the self-respect of the author and the object of his deepest suspicion, a suspicion to be burned into the memory of the world in the vitriolic saying of a famous writer, "Now Barabbas was a publisher." Nothing, of course, could well be more unfair. The publisher wants his pound of flesh, but so does the writer. In the opinion of many writers, the publisher should take all the risks like the tradesman that he is, and be largely satisfied with the honor of becoming a commercial Mæcenæ. There have been publishers, no doubt, who have not been all that they might from any point of view, but that is a very different thing

from habitual Barabbasism. Nor, for that matter, was the gentleman for whom Lavengro furnished up the Newgate Callender typical of his tribe.

The type is, probably, the very reverse. Years ago there presided over the destinies of a famous London firm, a father and son who were the very antitheses of Barabbas. Generous in every way to the young writer, always full of encouragement, keenly sympathetic. Thus they built up their business, and grappled their contributors to The House. Sitting by the fire in the publishing parlor, with a book on his knee, and a long paper knife in his hand, the senior partner would pour out his memories of men and books, driving home every point with some wise application to the problem of the moment. One thing alone seemed to disturb him, and that only half humorously. It was the fact that the indifferent books so often paid for the good. "I have just had my balance sheet for the last year," he would say, "and it is the same old story: the trash pays for the good. It is the trash we live upon. But, after all, it is a good use for the trash, and so we must be patient with the twaddlers." It is very much the same today. The public grabs the cheap magazine and the sensational novel; it has no concord with Bodley. A Charles Lamb hurrying home with a great folio, purchased out of his lean annuities, thrust under his arm, all haste and anticipation, is as rare now as then.

It is the public that is the real culprit, the Brobdingnagian public, whose critical acumen rarely carries it beyond a knowledge of what it likes, and which, like Touchstone's knight, likes mustard with its pancakes. Mr. Walpole has been telling a story of a friend of his who shook his head glumly at eight shillings for a novel, and then cheerfully announced that he was going to spend ten pounds that evening in taking his family to the theater. Here you have a truly Micawberian view of financial proportion, but a view quite common in Brobdingnag. Not that Brobdingnag is always wrong. Brobdingnag is often very severely tried by gentlemen assured that they are Shakespeare and Milton when they are only Pyes and Cottles. Despised Brobdingnag is often surprisingly right, both in its likes and dislikes.

What then is to be done about the matter, since every one is writing to the papers, in London and New York, upon this subject. Probably nothing. Brobdingnag is educating itself, with immense deliberation, but none the less educating itself. And meantime its Lilliputian servants, the author and the publisher, had better take Mr. Asquith's advice, given in quite other circumstances, and wait and see. It is as Euripides said long ago,

"Αἱ δὲ σώφρων ἐκείνη ὁρῶντες ἀνάλυσαν ἀγορεύειν."

"Bodies which have no minds are like the statues in the market-place."

—A. O.

THE MAGIC FLUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

My host on Bear's Hill asked us to go down after dinner to a concert at a village that nestled in a valley some three miles away. I was reluctant but he overrode my objections and we set out in the crisp spring starlight, the lights of Oxford twinkling clear below us.

Our way lay along short-cuts and brought us direct to the village school of the hamlet. The schoolhouse was a small structure filled long before the appointed hour of the entertainment. Some dozen or so of the gentry sat in front, village folk to the number of about a hundred filled the rest of the seats. Children perched on the window sills. The main feature of the program was a lecture by a popular novelist; he declaimed vehemently against Bolshevism, much to the mystification of his simple audience. He was followed by a military man who had soldiered in Palestine, and assisted now by a battered magic lantern, discoursed a length of dull experiences. There seemed some hope in the next item, solos on the flute. The performer was a picturesque man bearing a name famous in English history and literature. He prefaced his performance with a short dissertation on the flute, mentioning that the instrument had once belonged to Frederick the Great, and that it was an ivory instrument of much more limited range but greater sweetness of tone than the modern concert flute. Having concluded his remarks he requested that the hall be darkened.

Starting with a courtly minuet by Gluck, he wandered on to Mozart. Soon the music, a thin silver thread of melody in the darkness, had produced a hush of entranced delight on the audience. As a primitive instrument, as old as the pipes of Pan, the flute awoke primitive emotions; it sang the dawn of time, conjured up Arcadian visions of a golden age, of the joy of life beneath cloudless skies. Not the slightest sound interfered with the melody but the rustling of the trees at the open windows. The effect was one of nameless mystery, the atmosphere of legendary music from Pan to the Pied Piper and Paganini in our own time; Mozart was replaced by old English country dances, bright vignettes of mirth and junketing on the village green in Merrie England. Young feet in the body of the hall beat quietly to the lilt of the artless airs; the invitation to dance was irresistible but suddenly the music stopped, the lights were turned up in silence. We forgot awhile to applaud. We looked at one another a little bewildered and somewhat shamed at being so trapped. By the time we had completely recovered self-possession the fustian had departed and the prosaic thrbbing of the engine of his car could be heard outside.

Diamonds

Every woman loves beautiful jewels. The flash of gleaming gems has a hue which always attracts. Diamonds more than any other stone, are what every woman dreams of possessing.

Through all the many centuries since diamonds were discovered, they have maintained their pre-eminence undisturbed by the fluctuations of fashions and fads. For this reason they are excellent investments as well as treasured possessions.

A Holiday gift of diamonds gladdens the hearts of most women more than any other gifts of equal value. This year we wish particularly to call your attention to the beautiful stones which we have mounted in a wide variety of rings, pins and bracelets.

We are rounding out our one hundred and twenty-first year as gem merchants. During all this time we have endeavored to offer only the finest diamonds at prices commensurate with their size, color and cutting.

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CARD INDEX MADE
OF ULTRA-RADICALS

Attorney-General Reports on
Work of Department of
Justice and Recommends
Changes in Defective Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Compared with the annual reports
of other executive departments, that
of the Attorney-General is brief. He
recommends the enactment of legisla-
tion to facilitate the arrest and re-
moval of persons indicted for crime,
and submits a list of other recom-
mendations for rectifying defective
laws.

His report is followed by that of the
Solicitor-General and of other officials
of the Department of Justice, who
give a resume of the important cases
disposed of during the year, including
those brought under the Prohibition
Act.

During the fiscal year ending June
30, 1920, 611 civil and 7297 criminal
cases were commenced under the
National Prohibition Act, and 92 civil
and 5095 criminal cases terminated in
the various districts. Of these cases
4315 resulted in convictions and but
125 in acquittals; 655 were discontinued
or dismissed on demurrer, etc.;
\$507,482.70 was realized from fines and
forfeitures in these criminal cases and
\$2,163.49 on judgments in civil cases.

In addition to the above a great
many indictments were brought under
internal revenue laws, which indict-
ments also contained counts under the
national prohibition law. The above
figures represent only cases brought
solely under the prohibition act.

Recommendations

The Attorney-General opens his re-
port with a number of recommenda-
tions, some of which have been made
in former years and are now re-
newed. Mr. Palmer advises a provi-
sion making a federal indictment run
to all parts of the country; legisla-
tion enabling the settlement of certain
claims against vessels under govern-
ment control during the war; permis-
sion for appeal by the government to
the board of customs appeals; the
placing of bankruptcy referees on a
salary instead of a fee basis of com-
pensation; and a general increase in
the salaries of United States attorneys
and marshals.

Criminal prosecutions under the
bankruptcy act must be brought within
one year as the law now stands. This
seems too short a period, and ques-
tionably it has defeated justice. In
some cases, says Mr. Palmer, who re-
commends that the period of limitation
be extended to three years.

In a previous report attention was
called to the great need for a statute
punishing a single individual who de-
frauds or attempts to defraud the
United States in any manner or for
any purpose. Section 37 of the Federal
Penal Code punishes two or more per-
sons who conspire to defraud the
United States "in any manner or for
any purpose," and the attorney-general
therefore again submits this matter for
consideration.

Alien Enemies

In reporting the closing of the in-
ternment camps it appears, says Mr.
Palmer, that there were 250,000 in-
vestigations; 5000 arrests under presi-
dential warrant, 2200 officers and sea-
men of the German merchant marine
and 2300 civilians interned; 480,000
Germans registered; waterfront areas
and the District of Columbia barred
to Germans; alien enemies allowed
entrance to other prohibited areas
only by special permit; no alien enemy
interference with the prosecution of
the war; no enemy destruction of
property within the bounds of the
United States during the war; no sig-
nificant information transmitted to the
enemies of the United States; no in-
ternal disorder due to alien enemy ac-
tivities; no dislocation of industry
caused by indiscriminate internment;
the minimum interference with the ac-
tivities of peaceful noncombatants;
and the maintenance of civil liberty
during hostilities.

There has been established as a part
of the general intelligence division a
card-index system, numbering over
200,000 cards, giving detailed data not
only upon individual agitators con-
nected with the ultraradical move-
ment, but also upon organizations, as-
sociations, societies, publications, and
special conditions existing in certain
localities. This card index makes it
possible to determine and ascertain in
a few moments the numerous ramifi-
cations of individuals connected with
the ultraradical movement and their
activities in the United States. It is
so classified that a card for a particu-
lar city will show the various organi-
zations existing in that city, together
with their membership rolls and the
names of the officers.

The Attorney-General says the
spread of radical doctrines has been
"aided" in 26 foreign language news-
papers in the United States.

Prosecutions for Profiteering

There have been 1049 prosecutions
instituted under the profiteering sec-
tion alone, and in all 2016 cases under
all sections of the Lever Food Control
Act. In five of the ten principal bi-
tuminous coal-producing states—In-
diana, Colorado, western Kentucky,
Pennsylvania, and Missouri—prosecu-
tions under the Lever Act were pre-
vented by decisions of the United
States district courts holding the act
unconstitutional. A special assistant
to the Attorney-General was desig-
nated to deal with the subject in the
anthracite-producing regions.

Investigations have been made in
the sugar industry, in leather, in
hotels and restaurants, and in the
meat-packing business, which resulted

In the indictment of the following
packers: Morris & Co., Wilson & Co.,
Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the
Cudahy Packing Company.
Twenty-eight anti-trust cases are
pending in the courts.

NEEDLE TRADES
FORM ALLIANCE

Federation Represents 395,000
Workers in Several Unions
Throughout the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — What may
prove to be a potent force against any
attempt by the employers to break
down the improved conditions which
the workers, by unionizing, have been
able to obtain in what formerly were
known as sweatshop industries, was
organized on Thursday when the Inter-
national Ladies Garment Makers, the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America, the International Fur Work-
ers Union, the Journeymen Tailors
Union and the United Cloth Hat and
Cap Makers of North America, formed
the Needle Trades Alliance of America.

The alliance represents 395,000
workers throughout the country, and
its organization just now is taken as
significant in connection with the con-
troversy between the employers and the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers. This
is the first time the needlework-
ing trades have been joined in one
body. The officers are: Benjamin
Schlesinger, president of the Ladies
Garment Workers Union, chairman;
Thomas Sweeney, general secretary of
the journeymen tailors, vice-chairman;
Max Zuckerman, secretary of the hat
and cap makers, secretary.

The organizations preserve their
autonomy. The merger does not in-
clude the United Garment Workers,
an American Federation of Labor
union which broke with the Amalgam-
ated, not a federation body. The
ladies' garment workers belong to the
federation. Membership in the federa-
tion is not affected by the alliance.

John Golden, president of the United
Textile Workers of America, said on
Thursday that he would not discuss the
Boston report of a 22 1/2 per cent wage
reduction in textile mills until he had
received the word officially.

The International Ladies Garment
Workers Union has rejected a 30 per
cent decrease proposed by the Allied
Lace and Embroidery Manufacturers.
The International Association of Gar-
ment Manufacturers met here on
Thursday.

The alliance has pledged support to
the Amalgamated Garment Workers in
their present controversy with the
employers, and charges those employ-
ers with "trying to throw industry
back to the old sweatshop system."

Word is received that the Chicago
employers will not follow the example
of those in Boston and New York, and
break with the union. The employers
here call the alliance an unlawful at-
tempt to impose burdensome condi-
tions upon them and the public. The
alliance approves the amalgamated's
claim that the unions must fight to
preserve the impartial chairman sys-
tem, so that the employers' rule over
conditions within the industry shall
not be wholly autocratic.

HOUSING PLAN
FOR PALESTINE

American Methods to Be Used in
Construction of Homes by
\$5,000,000 Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The forma-
tion of a \$5,000,000 corporation to fi-
nance Near East commercial develop-
ment was announced recently by the
American representatives of the organ-
ization, Rabbi Aaron Teitelbaum and
Gregory B. Stolberg. The corporation,
known as the American-Palestine Pro-
moting and Financing Company, con-
templates as its first step the building
of homes to relieve the enormous
housing shortage in Palestine and else-
where in the Orient, it was said by Mr.
Stolberg, who was interviewed by a
representative of The Christian
Science Monitor.

"Severe as is the housing shortage
throughout the world, it is doubtful
if anywhere the conditions approxi-
mate those of Palestine, where thou-
sands are literally without a roof over
their heads," he said. "They are not,
however, without money, and the
financing of building operations,
through installment payments and
other methods, is entirely feasible."

"It is the plan of our corporation to
build, from uniform plans, a great
number of concrete and stucco houses
exporting the needed machinery and
building materials. It will be possible
to build in this manner at a cost fully
25 per cent lower than it is now pos-
sible to conduct building operations in
Palestine, for we intend to apply to the
problem American business methods,
American efficiency, energy and ex-
perience."

Dr. Teitelbaum, with whom Mr. Stol-
berg is associated in the organization,
has been identified since 1914 with
American social and welfare work in
behalf of the Jewish population of Pal-
estine.

Charles R. Lynde
Importer of
CHINA and GLASS

324 Boylston Street
Boston

TIME REDUCED IN
IMMIGRATION BILL

Restriction Measure Would Be
Operative Only for 14 Months
as Amended — Philippines
Exempted From Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The time for the operation of the
proposed immigration restriction bill
now pending in the House, was reduced
from two years to 14 months by amend-
ment in the House yesterday. Efforts
were made to reduce it to six months
and the time finally accepted was a
compromise between the proponents
of the bill and the opponents. It was
held by Albert Johnson (R.), Repre-
sentative from Washington, and chair-
man of the Immigration Committee,
and other majority members, that the
bill is not really an exclusion act but
a temporary suspension measure to be
taken up for the entire subject to be
taken up for study and the working
out of a better permanent system of
immigration and naturalization.

The argument for this temporary
measure was based largely on the
assumption of an increasing amount of
unemployment in the country.
"Every immigrant is an additional
unemployed person," said John C.
Klecka (R.), Representative from
Wisconsin, speaking for the bill. "Selfish
interests want cheap labor," he
asserted, "and some of this cheap
labor has been found to be very ex-
pensive within the last few years."

Self-Protection Urged

In answer to the objection made
against closing the ports of America to
aliens because it had always been the
asylum for the unhappy and the op-
pressed of the earth, the reply was
made that self-protection was the first
law to be considered in a country and
that the time had come for the United
States to protect herself against an
influx of the idle, inefficient and un-
desirable.

Another reason urged for the pas-
sage of the bill was that the ports
where the aliens enter, notably New
York, were congested, the immigration
officials were unable to handle the
business, and conditions were thor-
oughly unsatisfactory. Isaac Seigel
(R.), Representative from New York,
who presented the minority report,
said that could be remedied at once
by abolishing the commissioner of im-
migration and substituting an assistant
Secretary of Labor, who could act on
his own authority and thus do away
with the delay due to appeals to Wash-
ington. It was also asserted by those
opposing the bill that present unem-
ployment was not due to the fact that
there was a surplus of workers, but to
economic causes which might be cor-
rected within a few months, and that
by that time there might be a great de-
mand for the kind of labor that immi-
gration would supply.

Little Notice Given

Moreover, it was contended that it
was unfair to give so little notice to
intending immigrants, who in many
cases had sold all that they had and
made their arrangements to come to
America, and would be placed in a
most uncomfortable position if they
had to go back to their homes, in some
cases being subjected to persecution
because of their attempt to leave. The
60 days allowed to take care of those
who have already started is said to be
entirely inadequate to permit those
who had planned to leave to readjust
their plans. Efforts to get this time
extended failed. This 60 days is part
of the 14 months finally decided upon,
leaving 12 months for the direct ap-
plication of the law.

It was stated yesterday that the
Italian Government had asked for a
period of six months to take care of
the Italians who had planned to emi-
grate to the United States. The State
Department of the United States has
been doing all in its power to check
immigration and has even had posters
put up in certain localities warning
the people not to sell their goods and
journey to the nearest American consul
for help in emigrating, as large
numbers had been doing.

Philippines Excepted

James R. Mann (R.), Representa-
tive from Illinois, was influential in
getting the suspension period reduced
by one half, declaring that he would
vote for no measure which kept out
of the United States for a long time
persons persecuted or suffering in
other countries, who might desire to
seek refuge here. He also offered an
amendment, which was adopted, ex-
tending exemption from the bill's pro-
visions to the Philippines, where, he

said, there was a great need of Euro-
pean immigration to offset the Japa-
nese.

One of the most enthusiastic de-
fenders of the bill was Harold Knut-
son (R.), Representative from Minne-
sota, who declared that foreign gov-
ernments "are financing the move-
ment of radicals from several coun-
tries in Europe to the United States."
"Spain is a seething mass of anar-
chy," he declared, "and its government
is dumping it on the United States.
We have more now than we know what
to do with. We ought to deport them."
He added that if tonnage were
available, from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000
Europeans would migrate to America
within a year.

It is hoped to reach a vote in the
House today.

Conference on Immigration Plans
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The Na-
tional Committee for Constructive Im-
migration Legislation, which has just
held a conference on immigration re-
striction, was formed largely through
his own efforts, after he returned from
missionary work in Japan, according to
the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick. At the
conference the Rev. William Carter
raised the question whether the meet-
ing had been called, not to discuss im-
migration as a whole, but to lay undue
emphasis on Dr. Gulick's plan for an
immigration commission, regarded by
some as favoring the Japanese. Dr.
Gulick insisted that his plan would
give all would-be immigrants a square
deal. Dr. Carter held that there was
much Japanese propaganda in this
country and that both the Asiatic and
the African were unassimilable with
Americans.

Appeals were made for strict stand-
ards of alien admission. Rabbi Stephen
S. Wise urging brotherly Americaniza-
tion measures, and Benjamin F.
Wetly (D.), from Ohio, urging his
own immigration bill.

DEMURRER FILED
BY ARMOUR & CO.

Arguments to Be Heard in United
States District Court — Fif-
teen Reasons Are Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — Armour &
Co., J. Ogden Armour, president, and
other officers of the corporation,
have filed a demurrer to the indict-
ment presented against them by the
grand jury last October. This demur-
rer is to the whole indictment and
also to each count separately, upon
15 alleged reasons. Argument is set
for Monday in the United States Dis-
trict Court before Judge Augustus N.
Hand. Should Judge Hand rule out
the demurrer and sustain the govern-
ment in its charges the packers will
have to plead their case before a judge
and jury. Should the demurrer be
sustained, the whole case against the
corporation would be thrown out.
Lester S. Kafer, special Assistant
Attorney-General, will prosecute the
case for the government.

The demurrer states that the acts
charged in the indictment do not con-
stitute a crime, and that the act of
Congress upon which the indictment is
founded (the Lever act), "in so far as
it purports to create a criminal of-
fense to make any unjust or unrea-
sonable rate or charge in handling or
dealing in or with any necessities,"
is void for uncertainty."

The demurrer charges that the
words "rate or charge" used in the
act do not embrace the price charged
upon a sale of a commodity, also that
the indictment fails to allege or to
show what was or is a reasonable
charge for the commodity mentioned.
The demurrer further declares that
the indictment fails to show that the
President had issued orders neces-
sary to carry out the provisions of the
act, or defined "a just and reasonable
rate or charge in handling or dealing
in any necessities." It is also argued
that the profits to be made were
limited only in that they were not to
exceed a certain percentage of the
investment per annum on the total
annual business.

The demurrer also charges that the
indictment fails to show that the de-
fendants were not within the ex-
empted class.

Finally it declares that the allega-
tion that the defendants made cer-
tain profits on the sale of lamb does
not establish the selling price to have
been unreasonable, because there is
no allegation that those prices were
unreasonable according to any stand-
ard known to law; that there is no
allegation that those prices exceeded
prevailing market prices, and that
there is no allegation that the de-
fendants could have replaced the lamb
at the same or lower prices than those
charged for it.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR
TRADE IN FAR EAST

Need of Free Competition in
Siberia Urged—Japan's Policy
Criticized — Possibilities of
China Consortium Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The busi-
ness men of the United States must
never rest content until in Siberia the
door of opportunity is surely kept
open, so as to give free and equal trade
opportunity to America and to all
other nations. So declared John P.
Stevens, the American railway engi-
neer, who headed the railway commis-
sion which did good work in Siberia
and also along the Chinese Eastern
railway. Mr. Stevens made the declara-
tion at Mukden some time ago to
Thomas W. Lamont, who repeated it
before the Academy of Political
Science this week. It was regarded
as significant in view of reports of
the activities of Japan in Siberia, par-
ticularly the recent report that Japan
has taken over the mineral rights in
Sakhalin.

Of the international consortium, Mr.
Lamont said it was for China to say
whether she welcomes such aid.
"If she fails to do so," he continued,
"we shall have discharged our duty.
Despite much misrepresentation as to
the purposes of the consortium (mis-
representation carried on throughout
China) I am confident that the final
expression of the Chinese people will
be the same as it was made to me
when I was there, and that it will
ardently welcome the cooperation of
the international groups forming the
consortium."

"If the consortium finally functions
we shall see in the Far East the prin-
ciple of international cooperation sub-
stituted for that of international com-
petition. There will no longer be that
international race for privilege and
concession which resulted in setting
up the baneful spheres of influence in
China, but there will be a getting to-
gether upon the part of the repre-
sentatives of the four nations in help-
ing China."

"Is it too much to hope that in that
vast region of the Far East we shall
see a little league of nations working
together to maintain the peace there,
and in this way contribute so much
to the maintenance of peace in the
whole world?"

"Is it too much to hope that the
American people, whom the Chinese
people look to so ardently for coun-
sel, friendship and for help, shall
respond and shall, in the years to
come, show a strong and helpful in-
fluence in the solution of the Far East
problem?"

Mr. Lamont pointed out that Japan
wanted to become a strong industrial
nation exporting manufactures, and to
attain that end she desired American
capital, materials and cooperation.
Siberia's opportunities for trade should
not be overlooked.

"At present Siberia is under the
Soviet Government," said Mr. Lamont,
"but sovietism there is not of the Red
type that it has been in Moscow; it is
a sober, rather restrained movement.
Today it would appear perfectly
possible for Americans to trade safely
in Siberia."

The Stevens message, he said, had
included a description of exportable
products available in Siberia on a large
scale; "in order to produce these com-
modities, the very things she requires
are made in America, harvesting
machinery, mowers, reapers, tractors."

In China the United States had the
opportunity to do business not with
the 57,000,000 people of Japan or the
13,000,000 of Siberia, but with 400-
000,000. No region called more
strongly for American products. The
inception of China's railway system
must not be long delayed. For this
China would need American steel and
equipment. She would need cotton,
mill and mining machinery, and do-

mestic appliances. There was no
reason why America's portion of
China's trade should not be doubled
or tripled.

"Despite a central government lack-
ing in organization and strength,"
said Mr. Lamont, "the Chinese are
marching daily to greater steadiness,
orderliness and prosperity. They have
enormous dynamic force. When we
consider how, until nine years ago,
they were ruled under an absolute
monarchy, how archaic was their gov-
ernment, then we must be amazed,
not because their present government
is imperfect, but because the new re-
public has advanced so far in stability
and administration."

China's chief material handicap was
lack of communications, which was
considerably responsible for the pres-
ent food shortage. There was no way
of transporting grain swiftly and in
quantity to the regions of failing
crops. Lack of forests, resulting in
alternating freshets and droughts,
also contributed to the shortage as did
lack of proper irrigation. More than
any other country China needed re-
forestation.

TAX EXEMPTION
PLAN FOR HOUSING

National Association in Confer-
ence Discusses Practicable
Aids in Solving Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — Tax
exemption and government aid through
loans were advocated before the an-
nual conference here of the National
Housing Association as the two most
practicable aids in solving the hous-
ing shortage of the United States.
Federal subsidy of home building
and the entrance of the government
into competition with private enter-
prise were opposed both on the ground
that it would be an unwise and in-
volving governmental policy, and that
it would be contrary to sound eco-
nomics.

Speaking in opposition to govern-
ment building, Lawrence Vellier, sec-
retary of the association, described
the task England has committed her-
self to in planning to construct homes
which will, he said, be sold or rented
to the public at less than cost and
cause a loss of \$100,000,000 a year for
60 years. He suggested that mortgage
tax-exemption is one of the best reme-
dies but asserted that federal sub-
sidy is an unsafe peace-time expedi-
ent. The idea of tax exemptions was
indorsed by other speakers, and it was
urged that the amount of building
loans be increased.

In the discussion on the question of
what may be considered a fair rental
it was declared that the housing
shortage is not due entirely to the war,
but is merely a result of the accen-
tuated problem of landowner and ten-
ant. A gross return of 12 or 14 per
cent was asserted to be the minimum
economic return from property.

Harold G. Aron, a New York attor-
ney, in discussing laws affecting hous-
ing, declared that "no state, or city or
any other governmental agency, has
under our public policy a right to dic-
tate or fix rent. The limit of govern-
mental function is to prevent the use
of foul means, as it has long done un-
der our usury laws. Tenants must
learn that letting of private property
is not a public utility, is not subject to
government rent fixing and that the
landlord has a right to fix his own
rents, to get, if he can, what he thinks,
and not what the state or anybody
else thinks, is a fair rental, provided
he does so by fair and just means."

HIGHER RATES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon — Asserting that
it is making no profit, the Pacific Tele-
phone and Telegraph Company has ap-
plied for higher rates to yield 8 per
cent on investment in properties, mean-
ing an increase of 30 per cent, or about
\$1,200,000 a year, in revenues.

BETTER FREIGHT
SERVICE CLAIMED

Interstate Commerce Commission.
Replying to Senate Resolu-
tion, Refers to Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion, which was called upon by a
Senate resolution to furnish informa-
tion which would show why freight
congestion exists, and what is being
done about it, issued a statement yester-
day in which it asserted that the
whole subject had been fully covered
in the commission's annual report.
The resolution was adopted last May.
In the report, the commission told
what had already been accomplished
toward improving car service—listing
the various service orders and ex-
plaining the operation of the unified
control over car service thus made
possible—and continued, discussing
certain specific points, as follows:

"Repeated and insistent demands
have been made upon us that we pro-
hibit the exportation of coal, espe-
cially to European countries. Noth-
ing has been found in the law which
authorizes such action upon our part.
"The foregoing is a review of the
formal steps taken for the relief of
the emergency. It was upon us and
had to be met. We met it by such
means as were available or could be
improved from day to day.

"But to the extent that emergency in
the fuel situation can be traced to the
failure of dealers or consumers in
regions remote from their sources of
supply to purchase or make firm con-
tracts for that supply in season, it is
to be hoped that timely and effective
action will be taken to prevent recur-
rence. They can hardly expect that
our regulatory powers, which have to
do with the transportation rather than
with distribution of commodities,
should be relied upon to relieve them
from the consequences of their own
inertia, to the inconvenience or detri-
ment of other regions and derange-
ment of the orderly movement of gen-
eral traffic.

"In addition to the activities above
outlined, continuous efforts have been
made to bring about improvement in
operating efficiency."

COMMISSIONER OF AIR
NAVIGATION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In submitting its sixth annual re-
port, the National Advisory Committee
for Aeronautics presented the follow-
ing specific recommendations to Con-
gress:

"First, that legislation be enacted
providing for federal regulation of
commercial air navigation, licensing
of pilots, aircraft, landing fields, etc.
The committee believes that for the
executive administration of these new
duties of government there should be
established in the Department of Com-
merce a Bureau of Aeronautics in
charge of a commissioner of air naviga-
tion.

"Second, that the Congress authorize
an American airship competition in
order to stimulate private endeavor in
the development of new and improved
designs of aircraft.

"Third, that adequate appropriations
be made for the military and naval air
services.

"Fourth, that the control of naval
activities in aeronautics be centralized
under a naval bureau of aeronautics
in charge of a director of naval
aviation.

"Fifth, that the air mail service of
the Post Office Department be further
extended and developed.

"Sixth, that the Congress approve
the program of scientific research in
aeronautics formulated by the com-
mittee and provide for the enlarged
facilities necessary for its prosecu-
tion."

GIFT SUGGESTIONS IN
LEATHER SPECIALTIES

"A Line a Day" Books.....	\$1.25 to \$7.50
Photograph Albums.....	.35 to 6.25
Day by Day Diaries.....	.40 to 5.00
Address Books.....	.25 to 5.50
Guest Books.....	1.75 to 4.50
Autograph Albums.....	.40 to 2.50
Cooking Recipe Books.....	1.50 to 3.00
Shopping Lists.....	.35 to 1.25
Game Sets.....	1.50 to 18.00
Tourist Writing Cases.....	1.15 to 11.00

USEFUL AND
PRACTICAL
GIFTS



Our holiday goods
are priced to meet
the popular demand
for lower prices.

57-61 Franklin St. (Near Washington St.), Boston

Store Closes at 5 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

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FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

39th Street

Furs for the Holidays

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)

Unusually beautiful coats, correct in every detail and graceful in line, they are
fashioned of rich, lustrous pelts, and every coat is handsomely lined.

\$2

MASSACHUSETTS HALL

Bicentenary Observance at Harvard
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
About 100 men, mostly graduates of Harvard College of long standing, gathered last night to hold exercises in honor of the 200 years which have passed since the opening of Massachusetts Hall. For an hour they enjoyed an old-fashioned New England supper and exchanged reminiscences. The gathering was held in the upper hall of the building.

Judge William C. Loring '72, who roomed in Massachusetts Hall as a student, was toastmaster. Others at the head table were: Judge Robert Grant '73; Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts and Vice-President-elect of the United States; Prof. Chester N. Greenough '98, president of the Harvard Memorial Society, the organization which made the arrangements for the anniversary dinner; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university; Prof. Edward Channing '78, and William C. Lane '81, Librarian of Harvard College Library.

Judge Loring introduced as the first speaker, Governor Coolidge, who paid tribute to the part Harvard College had played in the history of education in Massachusetts and its great share in the establishment of the United States as a Nation. He reminded his hearers that Massachusetts Hall was the barracks of revolutionary forces in Washington's time and that the whole of Harvard College was organized in 1917-18 to assist the United States in its participation in the world war.

Governor Coolidge said that in looking into the state records he had found the places where it was recorded that in 1718 the Governor twice sent messages to the Legislature urging it to provide money for building an additional structure for Harvard College. On July 4, 1718, the Legislature passed an order appropriating \$1500 from the public treasury for the erecting of a building of brick to "start 6 feet south of Stoughton Hall and to continue 47 feet to the westward or thereabouts, not to exceed 50 feet, the building to be three stories high and to have a convenient roof with a suitable pitch." On May 30, 1719, the Legislature passed an order for \$2000 additional to complete the building which was to be called Massachusetts Hall and was to provide rooms for students at 20 shillings a year each. The Governor called the attention of his hearers to the coincidence of these two orders being passed upon dates which were to become great national holidays in the United States.

After congratulating his hearers on the fact that Massachusetts Hall had come down through two centuries without any alterations or improvements that had changed in any material way the aspect of the building either inside or out, he gave those present a hearty laugh by retelling one of the earliest Harvard jokes at the expense of Yale College. He said that one Thomas Hollis of London, a gentleman who had already given considerable sums to support Harvard College, was solicited by the British representative of Harvard to lend some financial assistance to Yale College. Mr. Hollis addressed a letter to Thomas Coleman, a Harvard treasury official, explaining that he had been approached but had been unable to find the notation that would tell him the address of the college which, he understood, to be in New Haven. Until then he had not known of the existence of any other college except Harvard in New England.

Governor Coolidge closed with a tribute to Harvard in its great and long history as a friend to the extension of civilization, by means of education and welfare work, to the Pacific coast, to European countries, to China and to the Southern Seas. Whenever a call had been made, Harvard had been among the first to respond and so it would ever be, not merely for two hundred years but for seventy times two hundred and more.

Professor Channing, the next speaker, said that he first came into Massachusetts Hall as a freshman in 1874, when it was still a dormitory for 64 students. In 1884 Professor Channing entered Massachusetts Hall as a lecturer. For 20 years he conducted history in the large hall below that in which the present company was gathered. He had not envied the lecturer who held forth on the floor above him because there was great difficulty in regulating the egress of the students during the latter end of the lecture, the trouble being that the large windows on the right of the hall gave out upon a fire escape. At the times when the lecturer found it necessary to consult his notes, one and another of the pupils took occasion to disappear through the windows to be seen no more that day.

Professor Channing said that in those days there was a quaint notion in the university that a student was to be "up" at all times on the subjects he was studying and prepared for examination any day. Once there walked in at the door an enormous dog which wandered around the class room and highly diverted the students. He said he considered how he might best get rid of the dog and the happy thought occurred to him to remark that if the dog was not out of the room in two minutes, he would call an examination. He said that he drew out his watch

and had scarcely looked at it to note the time for the beginning of the two minutes when the best football center in the senior class performed the duty of sergeant-at-arms. The lecture proceeded.

Judge Grant was then introduced. He read the following poem, which he had written for the occasion:

Good wood, good wine, good authors and good friends
With age improve, but there Lord Bacon ends
And seeing wine is publicly taboo
Let us revise and say good buildings too.
Old friends grow dear, old friends grow dear
Too fast, too fast, too fast, too fast.
And who save Shakespeare holds us to the last?

Must ferry o'er the glittering tide else
Which daunted not so far as it appears
The Hon. and Reverend Board of Overseers
While bodies in barges were all frills and smiles
Commencement Day if we trust Mather Byes.

As first designed this famous dormitory
Had only sleeping rooms on every story.
Each chamber had a pair of tiny holes
Called studies then, in my day used for coals.
Which may suggest, though I no punster am,
Much less a pundit, the true source of cram.
Here for a century and a half abode
Father to son who learned the Harvard code.

But ancient buildings though decrepit
Grow green
Possess our hearts while stands the corner stone.
For through their halls how'er untenanted
Troop at our bidding the time-laurelled dead.

What if my topic prove a little dry?
The blame be yours, my task but to comply.
Though in an age when poetry motors free
The old heroic stage coach carries me.
For I am one of the stiff-jointed few
Who bow no knee to jazz and rhythms new.
Who feel no thrill when ragtime shakes the floor
Or shimmying muses vie at battledore.

With pious zeal two hundred years ago
Our wise forefathers bade this structure grow.
Reared by the Province after much debate
From public funds that learning need not waste.
And eager youths rust dolefully at home
Who might have fired the Ephesian dome.
Its hundred feet of length the Solons tried
That Pex was chary of expounding Scripture.

They saw it rise to meet a growth foreseen
Of entrance classes stable at eighteen.
By sudden leaps and bounds to more than double;
A stitch in time may save Endowment trouble.
They saw it rise, we see it stand today
Two centuries old, brick red, and almost gay.
Defying staunchly still to all intents
What ancients termed the devouring elements.
Type of an age when labor deigned to strive,
When carpenters worked six days and not five.
Yet once when brick and timber-work grew tottery,
To make repairs the College ran a lottery.
And by good luck, we won't say enterprise
The number held which drew the largest prize.

From Shute to Coolidge what a stretch to span!
Leverett to Lowell—since its years began;
From formal speech and dress and grandiose ways
To the directness of these latter days;
From grudging exactions laid by British kings
To all the full-fledged rights which freedom brings.
Would that some film in pageant could display
The scene as mirrored on its natal day
When but a single bridge arched Charles's flood
By circuit long to Brighton neighborhood.
And all who crossed direct from Boston town

Long Jewels

WHY NOT BUY GIFTS THAT LAST

Just think over the money you spend, and after a year what have you left?

A diamond little finger ring costs \$50.00 to \$100.00 and IT LASTS MANY YEARS

Be sensible in spending your money.

41 Summer St. Boston

Constructive minds to seek yet never tire
Of fresh adventure in the endless fight
Where this day's wrong becomes tomorrow's right.
And future generations still afford
To stand for Truth and thereby serve the Lord.

President Lowell, the final speaker, began in the vein of gaiety, with an undercurrent of deep feeling, which had marked the tone of all the speaking of the evening. He said that he had lectured in the very hall where the company was assembled, and that the tradition of the building as a place for sleep had continued even from the time it was built as a dormitory, as had been evident in the stories of

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Must ferry o'er the glittering tide else
Which daunted not so far as it appears
The Hon. and Reverend Board of Overseers
While bodies in barges were all frills and smiles
Commencement Day if we trust Mather Byes.

As first designed this famous dormitory
Had only sleeping rooms on every story.
Each chamber had a pair of tiny holes
Called studies then, in my day used for coals.
Which may suggest, though I no punster am,
Much less a pundit, the true source of cram.
Here for a century and a half abode
Father to son who learned the Harvard code.

But ancient buildings though decrepit
Grow green
Possess our hearts while stands the corner stone.
For through their halls how'er untenanted
Troop at our bidding the time-laurelled dead.

What if my topic prove a little dry?
The blame be yours, my task but to comply.
Though in an age when poetry motors free
The old heroic stage coach carries me.
For I am one of the stiff-jointed few
Who bow no knee to jazz and rhythms new.
Who feel no thrill when ragtime shakes the floor
Or shimmying muses vie at battledore.

With pious zeal two hundred years ago
Our wise forefathers bade this structure grow.
Reared by the Province after much debate
From public funds that learning need not waste.
And eager youths rust dolefully at home
Who might have fired the Ephesian dome.
Its hundred feet of length the Solons tried
That Pex was chary of expounding Scripture.

They saw it rise to meet a growth foreseen
Of entrance classes stable at eighteen.
By sudden leaps and bounds to more than double;
A stitch in time may save Endowment trouble.
They saw it rise, we see it stand today
Two centuries old, brick red, and almost gay.
Defying staunchly still to all intents
What ancients termed the devouring elements.
Type of an age when labor deigned to strive,
When carpenters worked six days and not five.
Yet once when brick and timber-work grew tottery,
To make repairs the College ran a lottery.
And by good luck, we won't say enterprise
The number held which drew the largest prize.

From Shute to Coolidge what a stretch to span!
Leverett to Lowell—since its years began;
From formal speech and dress and grandiose ways
To the directness of these latter days;
From grudging exactions laid by British kings
To all the full-fledged rights which freedom brings.
Would that some film in pageant could display
The scene as mirrored on its natal day
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Long Jewels

WHY NOT BUY GIFTS THAT LAST

Just think over the money you spend, and after a year what have you left?

A diamond little finger ring costs \$50.00 to \$100.00 and IT LASTS MANY YEARS

Be sensible in spending your money.

41 Summer St. Boston

Constructive minds to seek yet never tire
Of fresh adventure in the endless fight
Where this day's wrong becomes tomorrow's right.
And future generations still afford
To stand for Truth and thereby serve the Lord.

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COORDINATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Movement Among the Larger of the 369 Welfare Groups in Boston Is Designed to Eliminate Duplication of Effort

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coordination of the many social agencies of Boston through a cooperative functional organization known as the Council of Social Agencies has been realized "to bring about the most productive use and development of the city's resources in equipment, money and expert advice to meet the city's social needs." The aim of this organization is to eliminate so far as is possible duplication of effort and unnecessary expenditures, and to provide a means for the exchange of information, comparison of experience and pursuance of joint activities in welfare work.

According to state statistics in 1917, there were 202 incorporated charities working in Boston and during that year they expended \$8,000,000 in their work. There are also about 800 such agencies in the State spending approximately \$17,000,000 annually. Recognizing that such separate endeavor offered the probability of waste action, an investigation of the scope of the various groups was made and it was discovered that only a negligible number of the groups overlapped in their fields or cooperated in administration. As a result, leaders in welfare work set to work to establish a central body which would, in time, become a clearing house for the 369 social agencies of the city, and the council took final form on December 1, with 50 of the larger organizations as members.

"For the present," said Miss Amy Woods, acting executive secretary of the council, "the plan will be to serve in a functional capacity rather than to try to form a financial federation. Kindred agencies will be formed into groups and cooperate through a board of directors, while the groups will be represented on the executive committee of the council. At this time, however, no attempt will be made to raise funds collectively, and the emphasis will be rather to aid in the disbursement of the funds individually collected in an economical way."

Unity in welfare work is felt by the organizers to be fully as important as in any other public endeavor, and the constitution of the council expresses as one of its objects the wish to give "executives and workers in different fields of social endeavor an opportunity to explain to each other their aims, purposes and methods. While there has been noted a willingness on the part of the older and stronger organizations to enter the council, it is felt that one of the most important tasks is to increase public interest and appreciation of both the individual agencies and the collective leadership afforded by the council."

EXTENSION OF OPEN DOOR POLICY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — "The United States, on every possible occasion, should insist emphatically upon the enforcement of existing open door treaties and understandings and refuse to permit them to be abrogated or evaded," William S. Culbertson, member of the United States Tariff Commission, said here this week at the fortieth annual convention of the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Culbertson said reciprocity agreements and colonial preferences were not merely domestic questions. "It is not a question of rights," he said. "Each nation may stand on its rights and let the world go hang. But we get nowhere by this international anarchy. What does it profit if one nation justifies its acts of discrimination by citing those of another? Or how can one nation expect to succeed in its protest against discriminations if it refuses to give up its own?"

"Colonial tariffs and preferential systems constitute a problem whose solution calls for liberal and constructive statesmanship in every nation. Today surely is no time to be dogmatic in commercial policy or to fall back on the discredited practices of the past. The adoption of the principle of equality of treatment is unquestionably the first step in any plan for peace."

WOMEN CHALLENGE COAL MINE OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Challenging the mine owners to prove that the present prices of coal are necessary, the homemakers' department of the Boston League of Women Voters, in resolutions passed unanimously, "protests vigorously against the needlessly high prices of coal." Copies of the protest were sent not only to various local and state officials but also to the entire Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

"We ask that a more intelligent manner of handling the whole problem be evolved," says the protest. "We are ready to suggest methods if our advice is asked. The continued high price of coal affects manufacture. It increases transportation costs of raw and finished materials and the increased transportation costs in turn make the price of coal higher. It is another vicious circle lowering the morale and affecting the welfare of 110,000,000 people."

MILLION TOURISTS VISITED THE PARKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — "The parks do not belong to one state or to one section. They have become democratized. The Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Grand Cañon, are national properties in which every citizen has a vested interest; they belong as much to the man of Massachusetts, of Michigan, of Florida, as they do to the people of California, of Wyoming, and of Arizona. There is not one of the major parks that has not been visited during the year by people from every state and territory," says Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service of the United States, in his annual re-

Holiday Gifts—Useful and Decorative

Gifts for the Home—useful—beautiful—lasting—presenting all the virtues to be desired for the high office of a gift—as for example this helpful list:

Mahogany gate leg table, 34x42" top, \$37.	Mahogany magazine stand, \$28.
Gate leg table, \$32.	Mahogany piano bench, \$21.
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Easy chair or rocker in tapestry, \$38.	Colonial mahogany drop leaf table, \$45.
Chesterfield sofa, tapestry, \$138.	Mahogany work stand or card receiver, \$15.
Mahogany low boy, \$85.	Mahogany serving wagon, \$37.50.
Mahogany high boy, \$158.	Butterfly table, mahogany, attractive for many uses, \$37.50.
Mahogany dressing table, \$60.	Mahogany tip table, inlaid, \$15.
Music cabinet, mahogany front, \$25.	Mahogany book case, sliding glass doors, \$72.
Mahogany card or console table, inlaid, \$45.	Windsor chair, mahogany finish, \$12.50.
Mahogany clothes pole, \$25.	Mahogany rocker, rush seat, \$18.
Mahogany reading table, adjustable, \$38.	Mahogany drop lid desk, \$39.
Mahogany chiffonier, \$125.	Cedar chest, \$27.
Standing mirror, mahogany, \$30.	

Lamps at 20% Reduction

Paine Furniture Company
Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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REGULAR DINNER
served every day from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours
1038 BOYLSTON STREET
Near Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

PORTUGAL FINDS ITSELF IN MORASS

Unless Better Elements in Political Parties Begin to Cooperate Country May Have Difficulty in Making Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The ministry of Antonio Granjo passed through one or two sharp crises which threatened its swift extinction, and, having done so and before receiving the coup de grace, attempted some of the most difficult measures on its list. They should not have been difficult in ordinary circumstances, but they were in those which obtain. The amnesty was one of them.

The crisis arose through the implacable opposition and determination to refuse the assistance in any circumstances of Antonio Maria Silva, former Premier. This formidable circumstance having become established beyond doubt, the Premier declared that in the face of such hostility it was impossible for him and his ministry to continue discharging their mission, and that he should forthwith lay his views to this effect before the President of the Republic. He did so, and presumably the President, as was to be expected, pressed him to go on, if possible, until the case became even worse than it is. The situation may be bad, but if the Ministry resigned the inevitable result would be another long series of cabinet mongering and short-lived ministries with a serious risk always of some great upheaval.

Policy Is One of Drift

The present policy of Portugal is one of drift in the hope that some things may turn up to put things to rights. So Antonio Granjo, not without some valuable qualities of persistence, determined to go on, and although other difficulties at once presented themselves he overcame them. One of the leaders of the Socialist group submitted to Parliament a motion of want of confidence in the government, but no merely Socialist resolution of this class had any prospect of success.

About this time there was some talk that the government, which had been gaining more and more assistance from the Conservative elements of the country, and so raising the democrats more and more against it, was considering the possibility of obtaining a dissolution of Parliament, on going to the country with a new and more markedly Conservative program and obtaining a Parliament to match. With all this in the air the parliamentary democrats held a meeting to examine the political situation. They agreed simply to hold themselves aloof from the government, and to exercise "a patriotic opposition."

The most difficult question in all Portuguese politics is apparently that of the amnesty. Unless some cordial understanding and working agreement between the better elements of Right and Left in Portuguese politics is reached, the country can never be lifted from the morass into which it has fallen. Amnesty means the forgiveness of those who have taken part in monarchical plotting. Whatever may be the objections against taking such a course, it is clear that no sort of republican unity can be achieved without it, while on the other hand there is a strong belief that a large section of the community disposed to revolt might be won over if such a liberality of spirit were displayed.

Amnesty Talked About

There has been talk of this amnesty for a long time past; governments are afraid of it, and the most difficult part of the question has been the extent to which any possible amnesty might be conceded. The Premier has at last introduced an amnesty bill of sorts, and read it himself in the Chamber. It was a proposal to concede an ample amnesty to those who had been condemned for the circulation of revolutionary literature in various forms, and for political offenses, all those being excepted from the application of the amnesty who had held public offices, and the members of the governmental junta that was set up by Palva Couceiro at Oporto at the beginning of last year. It is proposed that these latter shall be set at liberty, but subjected to three years of expatriation. All who have been condemned for fulfillment of the law of separation of church from state are to be included in the amnesty.

After the reading of the bill there were some lively scenes in the Chamber, and various deputies of the extreme left protested in the most noisy and vigorous manner against the propositions which were put forward. In a subsequent debate on the bill the Premier said that its approval was absolutely necessary to the interests of the country. If the amnesty were not conceded the gravest dangers would be threatened to the Republic. He asked that the debate upon the bill might be short, and said that he had little doubt that it would be approved in spite of the open opposition of the Left. He added that the government could not include offenses of a social character in the amnesty so long as acts of sabotage like those committed in the case of the railway strike were persisted in. Eventually, in spite of the opposition of the Left, the bill was approved by 40 votes against 24.

Revolutionary Rumors

Meantime it is to be noted that incidents and rumors associated with revolutionary plotting are of continuous and increasing occurrence. There are said to be movements and meetings

over the northern border, in the neighborhood of Tuy and Vigo. The police are active in their prosecution of individuals connected with recent affairs. Two more persons have just been arrested for conducting Republican propaganda. By way of contrast, as it were, there have also been arrested at Oporto two other persons who are accused of forming part of the "Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet Republic."

A newspaper that is devoted to sowing the Sovietist seed in the land, "La Bandeira Roja," has been suppressed, and the editor and another member of the staff have been arrested. In this connection it is to be noted that a new integralist newspaper with the title of "A Idea Nacional" has just made its appearance. Although not regarded as a monarchist candidate for the throne of Portugal at present, Dom Manoel continues in different ways to keep his name more or less prominently forward. He has now just offered to the government, and the government has decided to accept, the oceanographic collection that was made by his father, King Carlos.

TZECH BUDGET SHOWS STATE EQUILIBRIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAQUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—Dr. English, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Finance, has now submitted his budget estimates for 1921. These comprise two independent budgets, consisting on the one hand of an ordinary and extraordinary budget, and on the other of a budget based upon a number of profit-yielding items. The independence of these two budgets is guaranteed by the draft of the financial measure involved, which stipulates that revenues derived from the state budget proper cannot be applied for the purposes of the profit-yielding items in the second budget, and vice versa. This is important, especially from the point of view of the foreign investor, as by this arrangement the Tzecho-Slovak state binds itself not to use the credits obtained by the credit-yielding items for defraying the state deficits.

This new financial measure contains certain strict provisions to insure the equilibrium and solvency of the state. Here may be mentioned in particular the fact that, whereas today it is necessary to obtain a decree of the Ministerial Council, together with the sanction of the Supreme Control Board, before the budget estimates can be exceeded, the present financial measure demands the same formalities for the transfer of credits to other purposes than those for which they were originally indicated, while before the budget estimated can be exceeded, the unconditional sanction of the National Assembly must be obtained.

According to these budget estimates, the total revenues for the coming year will amount to 14,107,975,550 crowns, the total expenditure to 14,104,373,650 crowns. The ordinary revenues are 12,057,436,370 crowns, the ordinary expenditure 9,172,265,936 crowns, the extraordinary revenues and expenditure being 2,050,548,150 crowns and 4,932,108,714 crowns respectively.

Tzecho-Slovakia, it is believed, is the first state in central Europe which can show a success of this kind. Apart from considerations of prestige, which play so important a part in question of foreign credit, the equilibrium of the state budget is the only true starting-point for all state developments and reforms. It is only when the budget shows a credit balance that the state can assure its employees the adequate salaries which, more than any other classes of the population, they now need. The taxpayers, as well as the representatives of trade and industry, welcome the credit balance since it offers them a guarantee that their present burdens will not be further increased.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE FRENCH IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Up to the present the Amouk region, to the west of Aleppo, and the road from Aleppo to Alexandretta by the neck of Beilan, across the massive mountainous district of Amanus, have been troubled by incursions of brigands which rendered precarious and almost impossible the conduct of trade between the two cities.

General de Lamoignon, commanding at Aleppo, and General Goubau, commanding at Alexandretta, have, in the zones assigned to their divisions, taken the necessary measures for assuring the security of the roads, by making responsible the principal sheikhs or chiefs of tribes for safety in their sections. Moreover, movable and fixed guardhouses, manned by Tchekess militiamen, have been installed to protect the police and for general safety all along the route from Alexandretta to Aleppo.

Finally, following the operations of a column formed of General Goubau's troops in the Amouk region, all the notables of the country have sworn allegiance and assured the French authorities of their cooperation in guaranteeing the security of the road. Thus the energetic action of the French has induced calm in this entire region and permitted the reestablishment of all the former trade relations between the two cities.

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Assets Over Twelve Millions
Money deposited on or before
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SAMUEL JOHNSON AS A FREEMASON

Great Dictionary Maker Joined a Westminster Lodge, Though Details Are Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Although the number of applications for new charters for Royal Arch chapters at the meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter held recently was not so large as at the three previous meetings it was unusually large for what is generally regarded as a holiday meeting. Eleven charters in all were granted, five being for London, one for Liscard, Cheshire; one for Morecambe, one for Hale, one of Selsey; and one each for South Africa and the Gold Coast. Lord Amphilil presided, but Sir Frederick Halsey was absent, his place being taken by Dean Brownrigg, whose office was filled by Lord Kensington.

The history of Old Dundee Lodge, No. 18, will shortly be published, and promises to be one of the most interesting of such publications which has appeared for a long time. The Old Dundee lodge was one of the "Ancients," that is the rival grand lodge which became amalgamated with the "Moderns" in 1813—hence the present title of the English Jurisdiction of The United Grand Lodge. It is believed that Dr. Samuel Johnson was initiated in this lodge. It is known that the great dictionary maker was a member of the craft and that he was a member of a lodge meeting at Westminster, but hitherto details of his initiation into Freemasonry have eluded the vigilance of Masonic historians. There was, however, a Samuel Johnson initiated in the Old Dundee Lodge at the time the famous man was in the habit of taking "a walk down Fleet Street," which was close by the meeting place of this lodge, and there is more than a strong probability that he was the same Samuel Johnson.

In the engraved lists of lodges, issued in the early days of the history of the Grand Lodge of England, shortly after its organization in 1717, there was one meeting at Rook's Hill, Chichester, which, according to those lists, claimed to have been established in the time of Julius Caesar. This claim has been treated with derision by modern Masonic historians, who wish to have chapter and verse for every statement made concerning the history of the craft and who reject with scorn everything that borders on legend and tradition. It is possible, however, if not, indeed, very probable, that very shortly proof may be offered of a circumstantial character which will go far in corroborating this claim, however ridiculous it may hitherto have seemed.

It can be established, beyond doubt, that a regular Masonic lodge was meeting there in the seventeenth century and that the first Duke of Richmond, who was, of course, the son of Charles II, was connected with it as master. It can also be established, beyond doubt, that one of the Roman collegia existed on the same spot in the time of Julius Caesar. It is frequently claimed by students of Masonic history that the craft is a continuation of these collegia, which had in their constitution a form of initiation and a pledge to secrecy. A great and important link between the present and the past will therefore have been set up, the particulars of which will be of interest and value to all interested in the Masonic claims to antiquity.

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(Sizes 10 to 16 years) daintily trimmed with satin
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(Second Floor)

MARXIAN DOCTRINE APPEALS TO MINERS

In South Wales Coal Fields Propagandists Have Redoubled Their Efforts to Inculcate Revolutionary Teachings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CARDIFF, South Wales.—The South Wales vote in the final ballot of the coal strike has directed attention once more to the Marxian revolutionary propaganda which has been proceeding intensively in the mining valleys of Wales for several years past. It is now only to be matched in the Clyde district, and in the Blantyre center of the Lanarkshire coalfield, but the movement in Scotland does not appear to be so concentrated or well-organized as it is in South Wales.

For some time, comparatively little progress was made. The vast majority of the miners, and especially the middle-aged and elderly men, held to the old ways of traditional political thought, but since the end of the war the efforts of propagandists have been redoubled. Consequently the position has now been reached when the moderate leaders who have preserved their faith in parliamentary action, feel that they must combat the extreme movement or stand aside.

The extreme propaganda in South Wales was originally inspired by French syndicalist doctrines. The idea then was that the workers should organize themselves with the object of taking possession of the mines by some sudden coup, and running them in the interests of the miners. The influence of this period was still felt in 1912, when the pamphlet, "The Miners' Next Step," published by an "Unofficial Reform Committee" at Tonypandy, aroused much discussion in Labor circles. The objects outlined in this pamphlet were the use of the irritation strike to destroy profits in the industry and the elimination of the capitalist owners of the mines.

"The Irritation Strike"

The irritation strike meant deliberate reduction of output. It was admitted that "this method is useless for the establishment of general principles over the whole industry, but can be used, like the policeman's club, to bring individual employers to reason." The pamphlet denounced nationalization of the mines, as substituting for private ownership merely a state system of administration under which "slavery and oppression are bound to be the rule in industry."

The policy advocated was: "Every industry thoroughly organized in the first place to fight, to gain control of, and then to administer that industry." Production would be regulated by a central board, but the men would be left themselves to determine under what conditions and how the work should be done. This, the pamphlet stated, "would mean real democracy in life, making for real manhood and womanhood, any other form of democracy is a delusion of a snare."

Guild Socialist Movement

Since that time this extreme movement has evolved in two different forms, although each section avows the same object—the elimination of the capitalist employer and full control of the workers over the conditions under which their industry is carried on. One is the Guild Socialist movement, of which Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, is an adherent.

The Guild Socialist movement in South Wales, however, is unable to follow this method because mine owners cannot be expected to place a colliery at the disposal of a Guild, in the same way as a building contract can be arranged. The Marxian revolutionary movement is, therefore, much the stronger of the two. It sprang in the first place from the activities of the Central Labor College, which is supported chiefly by the miners' and railwaymen's unions, and which was founded by a group of students who found Ruskin College, with its wider curriculum and its broader and more tolerant outlook, much too tame and "bourgeois."

The inculcation of Marxian class war doctrines is the primary aim of the Central Labor College, and when the students return to their industrial centers they organize local propaganda. There are now many of these former students in the South Wales valleys. They have established numerous classes for reading and discussing Marx. The influence spreads to the lodge meetings of the Miners' Federation, and the number of adherents steadily grows. Quite recently a lecturer has been appointed at a salary of £7 a week to tour the valleys constantly and speak at meetings organized by the local groups.

Glowing Pictures of Freedom

These Marxian lectures and leaders of the reading groups advocate the class war incessantly. They scatter freely phrases such as "the modern wage slave," the "pitiless exploitation" of the capitalist classes, the "age-long oppression of Labor," and they paint glowing pictures of freedom and leisure when the "proletariat" shall have taken possession of the means of life.

This kind of propaganda, carried on in the exuberant rhetoric of Welsh, makes a strong appeal to the mind of the impressionable young miner who is irritated by industrial grievances, and by the spectacle of the housing and social conditions of the mining valleys. How many it will carry in its stream during the next few difficult years no one can say.

Another highly interesting feature about Welsh mining life at present is the return of a number of university students to the collieries after graduation. The lure of a professional life and escape from the drudgery of mining led them to struggle through the universities, and now, when they find

that wages in the colliery districts are higher than salaries in the teaching and other professions they are going back to coal-hewing in the hope that they may be elected, by virtue of their educational qualifications, to official posts in the Miners' Federation. Already two of the local officials are young bachelors of arts. Some of these Welsh graduates are as revolutionary as the most extreme Central Labor College man, but others have absorbed the larger university spirit, and their influence in the miners' councils is cast on the side of steady and peaceful progress.

PROTEST OF THE LEFT WING COOPERATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—The comparatively small group of cooperative societies, now known as the "left wing" of the cooperative movement, lacks nothing in activity and determination. Following close on its "victory" at the recent quarterly meeting of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, when it successfully carried a resolution "instructing" the directors to do what they had already done, that is, to meet and discuss with the executive of the Cooperative Party matters of national policy, it called together a second Derby conference to frame a questionnaire for candidates to the Cooperative Wholesale Society's board.

The first of these Derby conferences was held to protest against the Cooperative Wholesale Society's directors "abusing the powers conferred upon them," and "in order to assure effective control" a questionnaire for submission to future candidates for cooperative offices was decided upon. The abuse of power complained of lies in the opposition of the board of directors to the proposed political alliance with the Labor Party, which the complainants say is the wish of the movement as expressed at every annual congress since the now famous 1917 Swansea congress, where it was decided that the time had come when the cooperative movement should take "the necessary steps to secure representation in Parliament as the only direct way of voicing its demands and safeguarding its interests."

Now while it is tolerably certain that the cooperative movement generally is becoming more and more convinced of the necessity of political action, there is very little evidence of unity on the question of alliance with the Labor Party, hence the opposition of the directors, the majority of whom are entirely favorable to parliamentary and municipal representation, so long as it is purely and distinctly cooperative. This pace is not quick enough for the "ginger-group," so an attempt is to be made to control the board by filling all future vacancies with men or women who are willing to subscribe to the views of the "advanced" party. To this end the questionnaire has been drawn up and passed by the delegates at this second Derby conference.

POLAND IS SHOWING ECONOMIC VITALITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

WARSAW, Poland.—Parliament has again taken up its real work for which it was called into existence, namely, that of creating the constitution of the Polish state. One of the most disputed points is whether there shall be two chambers or only one, or a house of representatives and a body which should be elected as "guardians of the laws."

All the Socialist and radical parties are against the idea of more than one chamber which should be sovereign. Recently a general strike was proclaimed by the Socialists as a protest. Trams and factories stopped work, meetings were held and a delegation went to Parliament. All passed off quietly, however, and work has now been resumed. This one-day strike was harmless enough, but far more serious was the railway strike of three days which occasioned much loss and inconvenience. The government arrived at a compromise, and the railway workers' demands have been, in the main, granted.

The fact is, that economic conditions are so hard that workers are continually having to demand a rise in salaries which again produces a rise in prices, and so the vicious circle goes on and the people live in a mad chase after the first necessities which get ever dearer and scarcer. During the railway strike butter, milk and eggs were almost impossible to obtain. Speculators took advantage of the situation to buy up the small amount that existed and resell at exorbitant prices.

It is extraordinary under these circumstances that Polish industry has nevertheless begun to move, the textile industries are producing normally, the production of iron and steel has considerably increased since 1918, cement, ceramic, and chemical factories have all begun to work. The coal industry increases, whilst as regards railways, the Minister of Communications, Mr. Bartel, has done wonders in spite of the utterly insufficient rolling stock.



Reich and Lièvre

RICH AND LEE-A-VER

TRANSPORT MEN AS THE WEAKEST LINK

Lack of Cohesion and Unity in Transport Workers Federation of Britain Is Keenly Felt by Its Accredited Officials

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—It is strongly felt among the thinking section of the triple alliance that the weakest link is the Transport Workers Federation, and among none is the lack of cohesion and unity more keenly felt than among the latter's responsible and duly accredited officials. It was a common statement among the engineers for many years before the recent amalgamation that the officials of the various unions, jealous of their own positions, were stumbling blocks to the formation of one consolidated union for the engineering industry.

Whatever truth there was in the assertion as applying to engineers (and it was and is still being said of other union officials), he would be a bold and wild industrialist who would lay the same charge against the Transport Workers—at all events against the most prominent of their officials. This organization is exceedingly fortunate in the possession of capable and forceful leaders, men of character and ability, whatever their opinions. On the whole they represent what is best in the British trade union movement, and are a fair and reasonable reflection of that movement.

In contradistinction to the extreme views of Robert Williams, the secretary of the organization, there is the moderating influence and cautious judgment of Harry Gosling, the president, with years of experience on London's chief administrative body to strengthen his record as a trade union official, while Ben Tillett, M. P., may safely be depended upon to tone down any little shade of red presented by Ernest Bevin. This process of contradistinction may be pursued until the whole of the federation's officials have been used up; wherever, however, an extremist rears his head, there also is the man of caution and moderation.

Fortunate in Leaders

It is this that gives the trade union movement its strength and stability, that enables the Trades Unions Congress, for instance, to rise to a sense of responsibility from the dark depths of unreality to which the wild men would lead. It has been said above that the Transport Workers Federation is fortunate in its leaders. It can be said of them, too, that they lead— for at the moment energetic steps are being taken to expedite the amalgamation of all the affiliated unions in accordance with the policy approved by the annual general meeting at Southampton in midsummer.

The ultimate aim is to establish one union for the whole of the road and transport industry analogous to the National Union of Railwaymen, with executive power centralized and consolidated into one body. There is another reason, other than a desire to emulate their colleagues in the triple alliance that the constitution of the National Union of Railwaymen has been selected as a model. The railwaymen's organization is regarded as the nearest approach to industrial unionism that exists in this country, and organization by industry in opposition to organization by craft is regarded as the objective to be aimed at by the younger school of trade unionists, who, furthermore, argue that an industrial organization is the prerequisite condition, a necessary condition, to the demand for joint control in the industry to which they are engaged.

Fighting Craft Unions

Both the railwaymen's and the miners' organizations are pursuing this policy relentlessly, are fighting the craft unions as vigorously, and with even less consideration, as they do their employers. Men with years of membership behind them, fast qualifying for superannuation benefit in their respective craft unions, are being harassed at the mines and in railway shops to transfer their affections to that of the miners or the railwaymen's union, as the case may be.

The other partner in the triple alliance has not reached that stage yet; the difficulties of consolidating those unions in the federation which cater for the same class of people is likely to occupy the time and energies of the officials for some time. A start has been made with the 15 unions dealing with dock and waterside labor, while considerable progress has been made with a draft scheme in which a number of road transport workers are to be absorbed by the United Vehicle Workers.

National Industrial Groups

Simultaneously with the efforts to amalgamate existing unions into distinct groups is a much more ambitious scheme providing for the setting up of five national industrial groups, governed by a national administrative council of 16 members. The country will be divided into 11 areas,

each group being represented in the area, and each area having an area council. A national administrative committee for each of the industrial groups is to be set up to control and advise on technical matters, but questions of finance, general policy and power to decide strike action is to rest with the national administrative council.

The sub-committee responsible for the foregoing appears to have made a special effort to meet the "technical difficulty" and looks very like overburdening its boat. The election of the national council is to follow on the policy now adopted by the engineers, namely, nomination and election by each area of its own representative. In order that the technical experience of each industrial group shall be utilized, each of the five groups is to have one representative on the national council.

Ernest Bevin is at present engaged up and down the country explaining to enthusiastic meetings the proposals which it is expected will be placed before the members for their consideration and ballot vote before the old year is through.

MILITANT UNIONS ARE IN STATE OF UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand appears to be moving toward a big industrial crisis. All the more militant unions are in a state of unrest, including the miners, the seamen and the waterside workers, and there is increasing evidence of a tendency on the part of the more moderate unions to resort to "direct action" in support of ever-growing demands.

The desire of the workers of all grades to get more money at a time of continuously rising prices is reasonable enough. The disquieting feature of the situation is a tendency to disregard constitutional method and to turn a sympathetic ear to the propaganda of extremists. Some of the more influential labor leaders are openly applauding the Russian Bolsheviks, and it is easy enough to trace the current of their ambitions. Members of the parliamentary Labor group have stated that their goal is collectivist control of industry by the unions and the state.

The miners have long been the most aggressive section of New Zealand labor. It is an interesting fact that the most revolutionary elements among the miners are to be found at the state coal mines, where a government department is providing for the men the best mining conditions in the world. The miners have been keeping New Zealand short of coal for nearly two years now and it has become fully apparent that the frequent stoppages, the limitation of production, the "irritation strikes" and the violations of agreements are parts of a deliberate policy intended to break down the existing system of ownership and control. The government declared recently that the limit of its endurance was being reached and that drastic steps might be taken to end an intolerable situation.

The wages paid in the coal mines make it a simple matter for the men to earn 30s. a day if they work in a normal fashion. Their actual average wage seems to exceed £1 a day, but their production dwindles, while industries suffer and the community goes short of fuel, gas and electricity. How far the rank and file of the miners and of the workers generally sympathize with the militant tactics is a question that awaits the test of industrial strife.

SOUTH AFRICA'S GOLD INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—General Smuts, speaking at the New Modderfontein Mine, recently, said: "There was a time when we looked upon the gold mining industry as our main industry. To a great extent it is still one of our main industries, but it is not our only one. There has been a tremendous movement in other directions, in agricultural and other industries, so gold does not occupy the position relatively that it did years ago, and the gold industry does not loom so largely. Still it occupies a very important position, and as regards the world, it has become still more important. The burden the world has to carry today is largely of an economic kind. Currency questions are almost insoluble. The exchanges of the world are such as to render futile a great deal of progress that would otherwise be possible. Gold is key to it all."

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SHOW OF THE LORD MAYOR WAS SIMPLE

Procession From Guildhall to Law Courts, Usually Popular and Gay, Was Reduced to Unobtrusive Official Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The medieval pomp and traditional ceremony accompanying the Lord Mayor's show recently was almost entirely missing this year, owing to the coal strike. The procession from the Guildhall to the Law Courts which is usually so popular and gay was reduced to an unobtrusive visit of the Lord Mayor and his sheriffs. At the Guildhall banquet in the evening, the customary ceremonies were carried out, and after the repast, the usual toasts were given and replied to in some important speeches.

As was the case on the two previous annual events, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the principal guest and chief speaker, responded to the toast of the government. Many notable representatives of diplomacy, the arts and natural sciences, the services and the professions were also present. The banquet hall presented a brilliant scene when the guests of the new Lord Mayor, James Roll, and the new Lady Mayoress were assembled. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toasts of the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family, expressed pleasure at the return of the Prince from his Australian tour.

The Prime Minister, in responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," was received with prolonged applause. In the course of his speech Mr. Lloyd George dwelt specially on the topics of greatest moment of the day. Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that the world stood in need of more good will amongst men, as it could not be reconstructed on a rocking foundation. Misunderstandings between western and central Europe, he said, must be removed and misunderstandings in both the vast territories of eastern Europe must also be removed. The British Government had striven for peace, striven amid much misunderstanding, and misinterpretation, but it had done so because it was convinced that peace was the real need of the nation at this moment.

Disarmament of Germany

"There are two or three outstanding features which are accountable for a sense of unrest and disquiet," said the Prime Minister, "and if you will permit me I will take this occasion to refer to some of these. What are the outstanding features between Germany and the allied nations? There are two and perhaps three. Foremost amongst them I put the question of the disarmament of Germany. I do not, not merely because of its intrinsic importance, but because it is the real test of the sincerity of Germany when she says she means to carry out the Treaty."

"The report which I have to give on this subject I have received within the last few hours from the War Office, which is naturally keeping a very strict supervision over the disarmament of Germany. The report is very satisfactory. The German Navy is practically dismantled. That need cause no more anxiety to anybody. When you come to its great army with its vast multitude of highly-trained men who were a menace to the peace and the liberty of the world, they have

already been reduced below 150,000, and they are on their way rapidly to 100,000—the final figure fixed. Rulers Sincere

"In the main, the steps taken by Germany since the Spa conference in the way of disarmament, are a guarantee that the present rulers of Germany are, at any rate, perfectly sincere in their resolve to carry out the conditions of the Treaty to the best of their capacity. The second point is of vast importance and, in many respects, more difficult. That is the problem of reparation." Mr. Lloyd George declared that he was glad to note that the German Government was applying itself to finding methods of repairing the terrible devastations that their armies wrought. It was a question of methods and of capacity, the speaker continued, and the financial experts of both the allied countries and Germany would meet in two conferences in the near future.

Turning next to the subject of Russia, the Prime Minister regretted he could not speak so hopefully. "Bolshevism," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "is such an impossible creed, it is such a crazy creed, it cannot survive." However, the speaker continued, anarchy might survive. In the face of all obstacles, the British Government would persevere after peace, because it realized the danger of a Russia sunken in anarchy.

Atmosphere of Suspicion

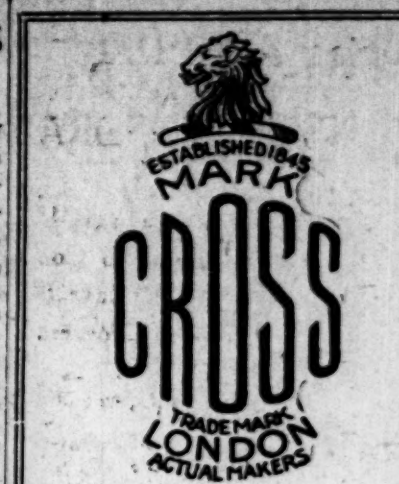
Speaking on the industrial situation at home, the Prime Minister, referring to the recent settlement of the coal strike, declared that the leaders of the men had been anxious for an honorable settlement and there had been no desire to exploit a tremendous industrial quarrel, in order to make an attack on the institutions of the country. A feature which he regretted, however, was the atmosphere of suspicion among the men even of their own leaders. The way to remove that was to give confidence to the workmen that while the country would not allow itself to be intimidated by any section of the community, it would still treat all sections alike fairly.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that he had faith in both the common sense and the patriotism of the men; and then he described in graphic terms how the miners' leaders and the miners had responded magnificently in 1914 and again in the darkest hour, at a critical moment in 1918, when troops were needed. The Prime Minister referred also to the splendid point of view which the railwaymen had taken in the recent coal strike.

Dispersing the Terrorists

Speaking of Ireland, and particularly of the organized assassinations, Mr. Lloyd George said that by the steps they had taken, he believed the British Government had now got murder in hand. The police were getting the right men and dispersing the terrorists. The speaker stated that there was no man in Ireland, as long as the terrorists conspiracy was dominant, who dared talk conciliation, for, on behalf of his government, he had invited anyone who could speak on behalf of Ireland to come and discuss any proposals and he had received no response.

Irishmen had no real sympathy with the murders, the Prime Minister declared, and in fact they were tired of the whole business. "We are offering Ireland, not subjection," Mr. Lloyd George said in conclusion, "but equality; we are offering Ireland not servitude but partnership, an honorable partnership, a partnership in the greatest Empire in the world, a partnership in that Empire at the height of its power, a partnership in that Empire in the greatest day of its glory."



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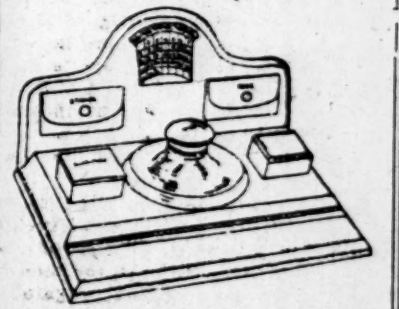
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SWISS ADOPTING SOCIAL REFORMS

Following Last Year's General Strike Country Passed Proportional Representation and an Eight-Hour Working Day

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Last year in November a wave of revolution threatened to engulf Switzerland. A universal strike broke out which kept the country in suspense for some days. Even the railways and postal officials stopped work. The government, however, kept calm and refused absolutely to enter into negotiations with the men's leaders while at the same time it announced its perfect willingness to introduce any necessary reforms, political and social.

After the capitulation of the revolutionary elements the federal council stood by its promise. The most important of political reforms, the introduction of the proportional system of electing the People's Chamber, was put into force. The most important industrial reform, the eight-hour day, followed, and quite recently, October 31, this was followed by a popular vote confirming the parliamentary adoption of the eight-hour day for all workers in the railway, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

The new law referring to this reform had been unanimously passed by both houses of the Legislature; however, more than 30,000 Swiss electors having demanded that it should be submitted to a referendum, it could not be put into force immediately. During the three months preceding the referendum an unusually violent controversy raged throughout the country. Again it was proved that the unanimous adoption of a bill by the Swiss chambers does not always convey the opinion of the nation. Six months ago, a new labor law was even rejected outright by the electorate, although it had been unanimously voted by Parliament. This time the decision of Parliament was confirmed, but by only 57 per cent, which is less than three-fifths of the votes cast.

Number of Hours Limited

The new law fixes the working day for the staff of the postal, telegraph, telephone and railway services at eight hours. But it is reasonably flexible in special circumstances. For instance, persons employed at small postoffices or railway stations ought to work nine hours, because plenty of leisure makes their work easier. Where work is heavier, employees are free to work overtime, but not over 150 hours per year; and they are entitled to an additional wage of 25 per cent. Besides some provisions concerning night work and shift work, the law contains regulations about days of rest and annual holidays. There are to be 56 days of rest per year, at least 20 of which ought to coincide with Sundays and general holidays. In addition, every employee must be granted between 7 and 28 days annual vacation, according to age and years of service. From the age of 50 an annual leave of 28 days becomes obligatory for everybody.

Seeing that the best judges of Europe's present economic and financial situation consider increased production to be the sovereign remedy for the evils besetting the world, it is no wonder that the law in question met with vehement opposition, more especially on the part of the middle classes and peasantry. The opponents' chief argument was to the effect that the Swiss people ought to show to the world their earnest willingness to do harder work and to set an example in stopping the prevailing and increasing tendency toward shortening the hours devoted to work. Last year, it is argued, when the eight-hour day was introduced, the opposition kept silent, because people had not yet fully grasped the gravity of the economic situation.

A 48-Hour Week

To these arguments the author of the bill successfully put forward the following argument at a meeting of the Bernese Liberal Party: "The time is past for the employers to fix wages and working hours at libitum, without taking into consideration the wants and wishes of Labor. Nowadays the workers desire to have their say, and they claim a working week of 48 hours, or less, precisely as a proof of their right of self-determination. We may, or we may not, approve of this modern spirit; but it would be foolhardy and in vain to deny its existence. It is not impossible that in course of time Labor itself will be inclined toward longer hours, but at present it is no business of ours to fight the eight-hour day."

If the referendum on the industrial eight-hour day had taken place now instead of last year, probably the dislike to a reduction of the working time would have caused the rejection of that measure. As it is, justice demanded that the transport workers should not be left in a position more unfavorable than that of the factory hands. Moreover, the eight-hour day had already been put into practice for the railway, post office, telegraph and telephone employees, and thus the new law meant only the legal confirmation of a fact accomplished.

Opinions Divided

Anyone who reads the discussions on the subject in the Swiss press, and does not know how independent the Swiss citizen is in forming his own opinion, could hardly believe in the uncertainty of the bill's fate up to the last moment. Like all the members of the legislature, all the political daily newspapers of the country—from the communist Zurich "Volksrecht" to the conservative "Journal de Genève"—supported the law. As a rule, the "Journal de Genève" dislikes the uniformed and centralized handling

of things by the Federal Council, and is generally very skeptical about social reforms; still, it hailed the bill with enthusiasm—partly because the Washington Labor Conference, an outcome of the League of Nations, had created an international convention introducing the eight-hour day in factories, trades, and means of communication. For the same reason other Swiss friends of the League of Nations went in for the new working-time bill. The leaders of the radical party of the Canton of Neuchâtel declared in a public appeal: "This law is a confirmation of a principle proclaimed in the Covenant which the Swiss people has signed with pleasure."

The fate of the bill was regarded with anxiety. The majority of the peasants disliked it because of its pretended advancement of "idleness," while large numbers of middle-class citizens voted against it out of inherent opposition to social reforms. Many others rejected it as a measure when the necessity of an increase in production was so important. Ultimately, the law was adopted by a majority of about 100,000 votes of the League of Nations, 271,000 against, and by 13 cantons as against nine. Seeing, however, that in the cantons of Berne and Lucerne, with their large labor population, only 54 and 51 per cent, respectively, of the voters declared in favor of the law, anxiety as to the fate of the bill appears to have been well-founded.

The bourgeois press hailed the result with great satisfaction, more especially as a means of promoting social class conciliation. But precisely for this very same reason the satisfaction of the Socialist press was far from being unmixed; although this part of the political press had unanimously recommended the law, some of its organs said that a rejection, too, would not have been without advantage, "for it would have accelerated the advent of revolution."

ONTARIO FARMERS CONSIDER PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Farmers clubs throughout Ontario are now discussing the proposed platform of the United Farmers in the next Dominion election, and a number of county conventions of the United Farmers of Ontario have been held to choose delegates to the provincial gathering where the platform will finally be approved. Each county is permitted to bring forward proposals in the report to the provincial convention, but the reports will be similar to a certain extent, because they are all based on the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Delegates to Toronto will merely be instructed by constituents as to any desired changes. The draft includes the proposal that the reciprocity pact of 1911 between Canada and the United States be adopted; the reduction of the tariff between Canada and Great Britain by half; the admission to Canada free of all foodstuffs, farm implements and machinery used in the production of foodstuffs and natural resources; the imposition of a 2 per cent tax on incomes over \$1000 of unmarried men and over \$2000 for married men, rising 2 per cent on each additional \$1000 income.

Whatever platform is adopted, the strength of the Farmer Party in the next federal election promises to be great. The same organization that elected a Farmer Legislature in Ontario is available to a large extent for federal purposes, and with a similarity of aims the party following is likely to be as united as in the provincial contest. An evidence of what may be expected in many Ontario ridings was seen in the federal by-election of East Elgin where the Farmer candidate was elected over Liberal and government opponents.

TEACHERS' NEW CONTRACT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan.—A continuing yearly agreement between teachers and school trustees has been prescribed by the Saskatchewan Government, the new contract being based on representations made by the Teachers' Alliance. The agreement will provide for a 30-day notice for termination from either side, but eliminates the necessity for the preparation of new contracts each year.

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EGYPTIAN POLICIES IN PUBLIC MATTERS

Personal Ambitions Still Figure Too Largely to Permit Development of Statesmen Instead of Intriguing Politicians

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It has frequently been pointed out that the press in Egypt, a country still largely illiterate, should not be considered as expressing the average public opinion. Thus, to the uninformed newspaper reader, it might appear that all Egypt was in a turmoil over the doings of the Egyptian delegation in London and their final discussion regarding the agreement which it is proposed will be made between England and Egypt determining the country's future. Many newspapers certainly are waxing furious with their opponents on the subject, but the vast majority of the Egyptians remain almost exclusively absorbed in the price of cotton, the preparation of the land for winter crops, and the imminent harvesting of their staple food crop, maize. Thereby the majority show wisdom, for, at any rate, they are working toward a tangible end, whereas their political polemics, to which the country should be becoming accustomed by this time, generally fizzle out in utter futility.

One thing may be, and should be, learnt from them, however. The Egyptian character is still far from developed. There must be considerable glitter to attract the attention of the Egyptians for any sustained period. Under emotional influence they may act together for a short time, but they lack the basis of personal conviction to give such movements any real substance. Further, they distrust each other and this is largely untrustworthy. Personal aims and ambitions still figure too largely to permit the development of many statesmen and genuine philanthropists instead of politicians and intriguers, while real cooperation, in or out of politics, is rendered difficult.

Tendency to Intrigue

The proclivity to indulge in eastern intrigue is not sufficiently checked to allow the successful achievement of a disinterested policy in public matters. Time and again have schemes been started with excellent intentions but, if the results were dependent on the cooperation of the promoters, they were generally disappointing. In this connection it will be interesting to see how the many cooperative societies recently floated all over Egypt will fare. So far very little has been heard of their doings, but the fact that the supplies department of the government is extending, not diminishing, its activities, would go to show that they are in many cases failing to fulfill the purpose for which they were ostensibly organized.

The Bank Mistr is another of many instances. In that case, although launched on the crest of the emotional wave of the political enthusiasm of last year, not a tenth, it is believed, of the proposed capital has been subscribed up to the present, and it has not yet opened its doors. The fact that many Egyptians are successful business men proves that the fault lies, not in individual incapacity, but in a lack of cooperation and of public confidence. This being so, it would be surely unwise to expect that a purely Egyptian government could be today a success. When the Egyptians emerge from their emotional dream of independence—and the awakening is taking place—they will realize what it really means in practice and the vast majority will be only too ready to accept the guiding hand of England for several years to come.

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CANADIANS DEMAND RIGHTS AS CITIZENS

Action of Canadian National Railways in Forbidding Employees to Hold Public Office Is Strongly Opposed by Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Organized Labor and the Great War Veterans of Canada are awaiting the result of the meeting of railwaymen in Toronto before taking further action in connection with the edict of D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, forbidding employees of the system from holding public office. Both bodies contend that the edict is an infringement of the rights of free citizenship, and compare the policy involved with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereby an employee desirous of striving for public position is given leave of absence without loss of seniority.

It is quite possible that organized Labor will join forces with the veterans in enforcing their views on the subject upon the government, unless a solution is reached in Toronto. Representations made to the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, so far have met with the response that the question is one for the directors of the system, and not for the government to decide. It is held that the system, though national in character, is to be free from national influence.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF ASKED BY CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—The desirability of continued and even greater protection of the industries of Canada by means of the tariff; the establishment of an expert tariff commission on a permanent basis; and the institution of a general British preferential tariff, were the chief points touched on by the merchants of the border cities in a statement presented to the Dominion tariff commission at its sitting here. The statement pointed out that of the hundreds of industries operating in this section of Ontario over 50 per cent were United States enterprises. Protection, it was claimed, is responsible for their development, and the removal of the protection or the reduction materially of the tariff would mean the immediate industrial death of the border cities and many other industrial sections of Canada.

A plea was put forward for a permanent tariff commission for the Dominion on the ground that the tariff might be altered frequently with good effect both for industry and the general public. Recommendation for the establishment of a British preferential tariff was supported by the argument that such a step would practically force United States industries to locate in Canada, with the result that the Dominion would take great forward strides in the world of commerce. It was argued that such a tariff would be of more value to Canada than to any of the other British dominions.

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Moore, elected to the Manitoba Legislature for Springfield, J. Palmer of Dauphin, Manitoba, and A. Higgins, who unsuccessfully contested the recent provincial by-election in north-western Toronto. The conference of railwaymen in Toronto will deal with these three cases. If the directors in Toronto refuse to grant relief the matter will be taken up at Ottawa.

CANADIANS PLAN TO ASSIST IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Western Canada is the mecca to which many immigrants from overseas countries and the United States have journeyed during the last decade. In spite of this fact, however, there is still room for many more. Not only is there room, but there is a great need of settlers of the better type to bring under cultivation the vast areas of land which have never known the plow. The question of getting the right kind of people to settle on the land, and of protecting the settlers from unnecessary hardships, is one which has been given serious thought throughout western Canada. The outcome of this thought is the formation of the Western Canada Colonization Association, which is not in any sense of the word a real estate organization, but an organization of sane business men who preach and practice the gospel of the big association as defined at the conference which resulted in the formation of the association, will bear this contention out. The immediate objects in view are: 1. The settlement during the next few years of 20,000,000 acres of fertile land lying within 15 miles of existing western railways and now held out of production by absentee owners. 2. The discouragement of settlement at long distances from existing transportation, schools, and other facilities until the more accessible areas are brought under cultivation. 3. The extension to newcomers of such counsel and guidance as may be useful to them during their first few years on the soil. 4. The adoption of a policy which will scatter new arrivals from Anglo-Saxon countries amongst the existing Canadian population so that they will fall under Canadianizing influences and become good citizens of the Dominion.

Behind the movement to bring this about, the federal government and the railways are cooperating with the Western Canada Colonization Association. The Dominion government, it was found, could not directly undertake the settlement of privately owned lands, but it could cooperate with any organization so planning, by carrying on propaganda work in countries from which it is proposed to bring settlers.

ASHEVILLE MAY CONTROL WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—With the recent removal to this city from Atlanta, Georgia, of the office of the Southeastern Water Resources department of the federal government, Asheville will probably be made headquarters for control of flood waters for the entire southeastern section of the country.

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Special transportation facilities will be afforded prospective settlers by the railways. Upon the Western Canada Colonization Association will fall the task of completing the work of settling the newcomers on the land under the plan defined in its program. The undertaking is a national and patriotic enterprise, undertaken because of the realization in the west that the country must have increased population and greater production before it can with any degree of assurance face a national debt of over \$2,000,000,000. The settlement of land would naturally result in a larger settlement of the cities and towns as well, and would serve to encourage the establishment of more industries in the west. Increased population would also lighten the per capita burden of taxation, wipe out the deficit on the national railways, and set the Dominion on a higher plane of progress.

LABOR AND FARMERS COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—The reason for the decision of the Ontario Labor Party to form an independent block in the Legislature, according to H. B. Ashplant, one of the founders of the Labor Party in Canada, is because Labor in Ontario does not propose to "become a mere appendage of the United Farmers. We intend to assume a definite position," he stated. "But we will cooperate with the United Farmers as hitherto on questions which affect us. At the same time that does not mean that Labor will be in accord with the farmers in all these questions. For instance there is the tariff. We do not agree with the agrarian tariff platform." It was further pointed out that strictly speaking there is not and has not been a real coalition of Farmers and Labor in the Ontario Government. They have merely been "cooperating" and will continue to do so, though in less degree.

ACTION AGAINST "OPEN SHOP"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LYNN, Massachusetts.—Seeking to restrain a shoe manufacturing company of this city from maintaining an "open shop" to the alleged exclusion of unemployed union shoe workers and from resigning from the Shoe Manufacturers Association, with which the unions are in agreement, a bill has been filed for a court injunction by two officers of the joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL AID FOR THE FOREIGN TRADE

Leading United States Bankers and Business Men Form a Corporation to Supply Funds for the Promotion of Exporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Permanent organization of the corporation which proposes to finance the foreign trade of the United States was effected at the first session of the meeting of the country's leading bankers and business men held at the Congress Hotel here yesterday. Committees were appointed, and the meeting, called by the American Bankers Association for the purpose of forming, under the provisions of the Edge bill, a corporation with a capitalization of \$100,000,000 to supply funds for the promotion of export trade, was addressed by Walter Edge (R), Senator from New Jersey; Herbert Hoover, John McHugh, vice president of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, and others prominent in the business life of the country.

John S. Drum, president of the American Bankers Association, in opening the meeting, asked the questions which the corporation aims to answer. He said:

"How is the world going to continue to go forward? How is the production in one part of the world to be made available for the purposes of consumption in another part of the world? How is the contact going to be made so that the production can be forwarded to those places where the consumption takes place on an adequately secured financial basis?"

Most Helpful Instrument

Senator Edge in addressing the morning session declared that this corporation will be the most helpful instrument in meeting post-war conditions and reestablishing foreign security for domestic as well as foreign trade.

"If you can successfully develop an organization to help in encouraging production," he said, "you are materially assisting in helping us to solve one of the most important of governmental problems."

He pointed out the present great opportunity for business to help itself, stating that profit is a small part of the necessity for the proposed organization, and he is unalterably opposed to the government administering business. Stating that, while he is a protectionist, but under the necessity for viewing the question differently in relation to sales abroad, business cannot be done, he said, without helping to finance the purchaser. He declared that the organization has a greater opportunity than Congress, saying: "If you can furnish money to help export grain, cotton and other commodities where there is a ready market abroad, and the merchant marine be used to transport them, then the natural waste and inefficiency of governmental management will be greatly reduced, if not wholly obviated. I think I can assure you that the budget system in our government will be in operation shortly after March 4."

Time for Action

Joseph H. DeFrees of Chicago, president of the United States Association of Commerce, told the assemblage that the success of their plan depends upon its management and the auspices under which it is conducted, saying that the time for talk had gone by, and now is the time for action.

A. C. Bedford, vice-president of the United States International Chamber of Commerce, reviewed the situations in France and Italy, which, he stated, rendered the formation of this corporation a necessity.

Mr. Hoover attributed the present business troubles largely to the stagnation in export trade. "Our welfare is no longer isolated from that of Europe," he said. "Economic conditions in Europe are reflected here. If we are to give full time employment to our farmers, laborers and business men, we must turn to help Europe and be prepared to invest some part of the value of our surplus supplies in foreign trade. The remedy consists of our making systematic permanent investment. Government loans can lead only to a dozen vicious ends. The war showed that governments could not invest money so well as individuals. We must set up the machinery by which our surplus may be invested outside our borders. If cooperation between groups can be established, we shall have solved a great economic problem, and it is only by cooperation that we can be of service to the community as a whole."

Building for Future

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, whose name is mentioned as the man best fitted to head the new corporation, cited the record of England in establishing her foreign trade throughout the world, and stated that there is no limit to our possibilities if we have the vision to put American money into American owned and controlled institutions all around the globe.

"We must build beyond the present necessity," he said, "in order not to become second rate. Unless we become constructive, we shall come short of our high privilege. This plan will need the combined brains of many sorts of men. Do not seek to impose American ideas upon others, but accept in a large way the views of others. America is a great constructive force among the people of the world."

Following Mr. Redfield's address, the

meeting was given over to general discussion by the members present, among whom was J. R. Howard of Clinton, Iowa, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

INCOME TAX LIST IN UNITED STATES

Returns Show That \$1,127,721,835 Was Collected on Total Income of \$15,924,639 in 1918

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Total collections from the income tax of the United States for the calendar year 1918 amounted to \$1,127,721,835. This includes normal tax of \$476,432,808, and surtax of \$651,289,027. Total taxable income of \$15,924,639,355 was reported by 4,425,114 persons, of whom 2,974,153 were married or heads of families, thus enjoying exemption of \$2000 or more from normal tax, and 1,450,961 were single and claimed exemption of \$1000 each. Total of these exemptions was \$8,996,767,023 and there was \$2,468,749,244 derived from dividends, also exempt from normal tax, leaving net income of \$5,359,123,088 on which normal tax was paid.

The following shows distribution of individual income tax returns and payments for the year 1918:

	No. of returns	Total income	Total tax
Alabama	35,788	\$121,250,952	\$4,431,563
Arizona	7,608	15,434,987	216,539
Arkansas	13,701	41,579,450	1,724,116
California	20,612	76,354,037	3,269,477
Colorado	20,641	70,850,380	3,670,926
Connecticut	14,460	159,487,951	8,944,935
Delaware	8,489	28,617,840	1,758,343
Dist. of Col.	43,776	138,966,315	8,669,100
Florida	19,102	62,881,401	2,367,463
Georgia	35,073	148,336,439	7,077,181
Hawaii	4,242	20,069,840	1,357,352
Idaho	19,249	55,564,296	1,493,518
Illinois	366,918	1,256,309,485	84,560,642
Indiana	104,581	325,549,440	11,456,898
Iowa	118,352	450,267,585	15,928,158
Kansas	44,734	218,524,054	7,880,244
Kentucky	47,098	166,350,127	7,918,960
Louisiana	33,432	137,261,982	9,353,518
Maine	25,104	84,023,212	4,263,003
Maryland	37,052	202,421,092	10,415,237
Massachusetts	209,758	865,460,451	51,207,340
Michigan	135,349	418,313,164	22,336,385
Minnesota	84,515	291,074,629	15,262,760
Mississippi	19,949	70,323,185	3,542,849
Missouri	110,890	409,013,021	20,716,692
Montana	34,464	90,091,330	3,012,902
Nebraska	36,049	306,053,565	9,375,470
Nevada	7,097	17,226,669	412,342
New Hampshire	17,317	56,889,284	2,827,724
New Jersey	185,706	653,112,589	43,109,648
New Mexico	13,084	36,591,416	889,825
New York	559,752	2,719,713,784	154,262,417
N. Carolina	21,738	89,748,811	5,575,001
N. Dakota	29,120	98,856,415	2,219,954
Ohio	306,918	993,314,432	55,170,252
Oklahoma	46,818	165,678,297	7,649,280
Oregon	24,532	151,501,050	6,949,387
Penn.	518,729	1,770,848,133	137,781,739
Rhode I.	32,921	128,620,322	13,612,766
S. Carolina	20,239	73,855,345	2,732,593
S. Dakota	45,305	151,725,486	4,139,239
Tennessee	123,223	183,175,527	6,735,268
Texas	114,500	392,975,527	21,578,470
Utah	1,817	52,454,404	1,547,780
Vermont	9,965	34,063,265	1,821,823
Virginia	51,207	172,104,495	7,674,725
Washington	95,422	286,096,746	9,743,163
W. Virginia	48,876	155,537,747	7,099,295
Wisconsin	94,704	290,159,665	11,382,127
Wyoming	7,821	26,413,937	1,272,692
Non-resident aliens & citizens abroad	5,678	56,473,942	8,663,567
Total	Number of returns, 4,425,114	Total income, \$15,924,639,355	Total tax, \$1,127,721,835

New York supplied 12.65 per cent of the returns, 17.08 per cent of the income, and 31.41 per cent of the tax. Pennsylvania was next with 11.72 per cent of returns, 11.12 per cent of income and 12.22 per cent of tax.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department will interpose no objections to a renewal of trade relations between Germany and the United States, Acting Secretary of State Davis has announced, but the objects for which Germany seeks entrance into the country must be made clear.

The United States is technically at war with Germany, he declared, and while German citizens would be admitted, especially if admission was recommended by American firms, no former army or navy officer would be permitted to enter under any circumstances.

REPORT OF TRUST COMPANIES
NEW YORK, New York.—The eighteenth annual edition of "Trust Companies of the United States," issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, shows resources of 2241 trust companies reporting amounts to \$12,451,000,000, an increase of \$1,300,000,000 over last year and \$6,100,000,000 greater than five years ago. In total resources New York State leads with \$3,600,000,000, or 28 per cent of trust company resources of the country.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Friday Thursday Parity
Sterling \$2.45 1/2 \$2.46 1/2 \$4.66 1/2
France (French) .0587 .0587 1/2 .1930
France (Belgian) .0621 .0620 1/2 .1930
Lire .0351 .0351 1/2 .1930
Guilder .3052 .3040 .4020
German mark .0126 .0125 .2380
Canadian dollar .86 1/2 .86 1/2 .

BANK CLEARINGS
NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,476,684,000, a decrease of 11.8 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 8 per cent.

OFFICIAL ESTIMATE OF CANADIAN CROPS

Preliminary Value Is Set at \$1,636,664,900 by Dominion Bureau of Statistics—Is Ahead of Record of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The preliminary estimate of \$1,636,664,900 as the value of Canada's field crops for 1920, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, fully bears out forecasts and sets up a new record, the hitherto highest figure having been \$1,452,437,000, in 1919. This is the more important in that the total has been arrived at after a calculation based on a lower scale of prices than that which prevailed last year. It is also approximately \$265,000,000 greater than the 1918 total.

Wheat is the most valuable crop, being valued at \$536,730,000, the average price per bushel being placed at \$1.83. The value of this crop in 1919 was \$364,857,000, and \$381,667,000 in 1918. Oats take second place, with \$807,121,000, that is to say that though the crop was 148,000,000 bushels larger than in 1919, the value was only \$10,000,000 greater. The value of the barley crop is put at \$60,408,000, or \$17,000,000 below that of last year. Although the hay and clover crop was much smaller than in 1919, the high price, which is about \$6 per ton over that of last year, brings the estimated value of this crop up to \$370,414,000, or \$17,000,000 more.

Value of Prairie Crops

Forty-eight per cent of the total value of the field crops of the Dominion is contributed by the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan sustains its reputation as the banner wheat province with \$412,406,000 for all crops, of which \$276,689,000 is credited to wheat. In other words, well over 50 per cent of the wheat grown in Canada this year is from this Province. Alberta, with wheat valued at \$125,405,000, is second in the production of that cereal. Manitoba, with \$75,758,000, is third.

In the total value of all crops by provinces Saskatchewan leads with a margin of \$16,000,000 over Ontario, which has \$398,183,000, the other provinces standing as follows: Quebec, \$327,062,000; Ontario, \$199,033,000; Manitoba, \$142,299,000; New Brunswick, \$49,405,000; Nova Scotia, \$54,738,000; British Columbia, \$24,372,000; Prince Edward Island, \$21,164,000. The gain made by Alberta in wheat production during the last two years is most notable; in 1915 its crop was valued at \$45,603,000; in 1919 at \$63,349,000 and this year at \$125,405,000.

Manitoba's Production

Of the increase of \$184,000,000 in the total value of all crops over that for 1919, no less than \$145,000,000 is credited to the prairie provinces, and this notwithstanding that Manitoba's production is put at \$20,000,000 less than last year. Ontario reports an increase of \$23,000,000 and Quebec of \$21,000,000. New Brunswick \$7,000,000. Nova Scotia's production is given as \$9,000,000 below that of 1919, while the decrease in the case of Prince Edward Island is about \$1,000,000.

It is noteworthy that, as compared with the 1918 returns, Manitoba this year shows a decrease of \$38,000,000 in the value of her production, while Ontario's increase is but \$12,000,000. Comparing these two years, Saskatchewan has \$113,000,000 shows the largest increase; Alberta the next largest with \$86,000,000; followed by Quebec, \$60,000,000; New Brunswick, \$17,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$12,000,000; British Columbia, \$7,000,000; Prince Edward Island, \$5,000,000.

ALL SHARES WAVER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—All shares wavered in the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 6 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 10 11-16. The undertone of industrials was better. Hudson's Bay was 5 11-16. Kaffirs were hard.

Glittered investment issues were maintained, notwithstanding the fact that overnight economic debate in the House of Commons was indefinite. Foreign loans sagged, being unfavorably influenced by the movements of exchange.

Home and South American rails were quiet but confused. Grand Trunk wavered after yesterday's rise. Chinese descriptions were firm in spots on American buying. Generally the markets remained dull and the usual week-end absenteeism was noted.

NEW BRUNSWICK INDUSTRIES
ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—Manufacturing Industries of New Brunswick increased from 628 in 1905 to 1363 in 1918, while the value of output increased from \$23,133,951 to \$86,855,078. At the present time there are about 20,000 persons employed in industrial concerns on a pay roll of approximately \$17,000,000. In St. John the establishments have increased from 114 in 1905 to about 275 at the present time, while the output has increased from \$7,000,000 to about \$20,000,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Reports of unfavorable economic and financial conditions had a depressing effect upon the wheat market yesterday. Wheat prices opened from 1 1/2 cents to 3 1/2 cents lower. December closed at \$1.61 and March at \$1.58. Closing corn quotations were: December 6 1/2, May 7 1/4, and July 7 1/4.

FINANCIAL NOTES

German experimenters have found that fibers obtained from pine needles and cornstarch can be used in paper mills for the production of a strong and tough paper.

A company has been formed to search for deposits of radium in the Mexican State of Chihuahua, where traces of the metal have been discovered.

The oil-burning engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Canadian Rockies are now being converted to use coal instead of oil. It is expected that by the first of 1921 all engines running west from Field, British Columbia, to Vancouver will burn coal instead of oil. The Canadian Pacific steamers in the British Columbia coast service will also be converted into coal burners. This is due to a shortage of fuel oil.

Suggestions that 66 per cent of amounts now due on goods shipped into Brazil from the United States be paid, and that the balance will become due within six months, were approved at a meeting of importers recently. The suggestion was made by New York exporters and was formulated for the purpose of bringing some sort of relief to the foreign trade situation in Brazil.

Based on estimated December prices, the farmers of the United States will receive for their crops \$2,057,000,000 less than the actual cost of production, while the loss in the farmers' purchasing power as compared with 1919 will amount to about 40 per cent, or between \$6,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000, according to Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

It is reported that the automobile registrations in Canada in 1919 aggregated 341,396—practically five times the number in 1914. Ontario showed the greatest actual increase, 113,080 more registrations, while Prince Edward Island made the largest proportionate growth in registrations (3019 per cent).

According to a bulletin by the statistical bureau of the Chilean Department of Agriculture, the wheat crop of that country for 1920-21 will go as high as 686,000 tons, which will be 80,000 tons more than last year. The sown area will be increased 150,000 acres, the bulletin declares on estimate.

The abolishment of a considerable number of branch railroad lines, the further development of others and construction of new branches where greatly needed were urged by Charles A. Morse, chief engineer of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In many localities passenger travel on the railroads, especially on slow branch line trains, has been reduced 50 to 75 per cent, due to the automobile, he said.

Candy manufacturers have cut prices from 2 cents to 10 cents a pound. The majority of retailers have failed to pass on the reductions, however, and it is not likely that consumers will obtain the benefit of the recessions in their holiday buying.

According to the official financial statement just issued by the Minister of Finance the total revenue for the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, amounted to \$13,861,605, and expenditures for the same period of \$13,511,123, leaving a surplus of \$350,470.

SUGAR BEET CROP IN UTAH AND IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The sugar-beet crop in Utah and Idaho will result in the sugar companies paying to the growers this year \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, according to Charles W. Burton, vice-president and managing director of the Utah State National Bank. "The sugar beet crop," said Mr. Burton, "is the best in the history of this region. The growers are receiving record prices for their product. Conservative estimates place the value of the sugar-beet crop in this region at not less than \$25,000,000, while some estimates go as high as \$30,000,000. It certainly will be in excess of the first figure mentioned."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Dec. 10	Dec. 3
U. S. Lib 3 1/2 %	90.30	90.26
U. S. Lib 4 %	86.04	85.82
U. S. Lib 4 1/2 %	85.39	85.10
U. S. Lib 1st 4 1/2 %	86.26	86.00
U. S. Lib 2nd 4 1/2 %	85.44	85.32
U. S. Lib 3d 4 1/2 %	85.10	85.10
U. S. Lib 4th 4 1/2 %	85.38	85.74
U. S. Victory 4 1/2 %	85.34	85.56
U. S. Victory 4 1/2 %	85.36	85.50
Belgium gold notes 6 1/2 %	90 1/2	91 1/2
Belgium external 7 1/2 %	87 1/2	88
C. of Berne, Swit. 8 1/2 %	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6 1/2 %	79 1/2	79 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2 %	79 1/2	79 1/2
City of Marseille 6 1/2 %	79 1/2	79 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2 %	82 1/2	82 1/2
City of Zurich, Swit. 8 1/2 %	95 1/2	95 1/2
Copenhagen 5 1/2 %	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cuba 5 1/2 %	77	77
Cuba 5 1/2 %	77	77
Dominican Republic 5 1/2 %	75	75
Dom. of Can 2-yr notes, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dominion of Canada 5 1/2 %	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dom. of Can 10-yr notes, 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dominion of Canada 5 1/2 %	98 1/2	98 1/2
Fr. Government 8 1/2 %	100 1/2	100 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 %	56 1/2	56 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 %	56 1/2	56 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 %	56 1/2	56 1/2
Switzerland 8 1/2 %	102 1/2	102 1/2
Tokio 5 1/2 %	46	45 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 3-yr notes	91 1/2	91 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2 %	95 1/2	95 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2 %	95 1/2	95 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2 %	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mexico 5 1/2 %	43	45 1/2

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 86
A dividend of four dollars per share on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on Jan. 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1920. Attention is directed to the fact that, owing to the special meeting of stockholders to be held on Dec. 8, 1920, the transfer books of the company will be closed from the close of business Nov. 17, 1920, until Dec. 9, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

RAILROAD MEN'S BANK PROGRESSES

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Successfully Operating Cooperative Financial Institution in Cleveland, Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Opened here a little more than a month ago, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank, the first institution of its kind in the country, now has more than 1000 depositors and total deposits of nearly \$500,000.

The bank is meeting with success, even beyond the hopes of its promoters. Starting with about 400 depositors on the opening day, the bank's business has grown rapidly, and its officers are predicting that it will assume a place among the leading financial institutions of the city.

Although organized by the brotherhood, one of the strongest Labor organizations in the United States, with a membership of 85,000, the bank's patrons are by no means limited to the brotherhood men. It is enjoying a wide patronage from the general public.

Ratio of Savings Deposits

An unusual feature of the ratio of savings deposits to checking accounts is that the savings lead checking accounts by about 28,000. The bank is placing emphasis on savings accounts and pays 4 per cent on savings deposits from the date of deposit to date of withdrawal, where the period of deposit is more than 30 days. Interest is compounded quarterly. On checking accounts 2 per cent is paid where daily balance is \$500 or more.

The institution is doing considerable banking business by mail, according to Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood. Special efforts are being made to interest members of the brotherhood in banking by mail. The members are being circulated, Mr. Stone said, telling them how easily they can bank by mail.

W. F. McCabe, formerly of Dallas, Texas, is a vice-president and manager of the bank. Mr. McCabe was connected with the Federal Reserve Bank in the Texas city.

Mr. Stone is president and W. B. Prenter, an officer of the brotherhood, is vice-president and cashier. The bank employs about 16 persons at the present time.

The brotherhood has elaborate plans for the future. In about two years, Mr. Stone said, work will be started on a new 30-story building on the site of the present bank, across the street from the B. of L. E. Building, a 14-story office structure.

Run on Cooperative Plan
The institution is organized on the cooperative plan as the name implies, being an adaptation of the Rochdale plan of cooperative stores (England) to a bank. The by-laws

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OKLAHOMA HAS FEW VETERANS

Only Two of the Basketball Players Who Won Their Letters in 1919-20 Are Back for This Year's Varsity Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—University of Oklahoma's basketball prospects for the 1921 season are the brightest in the history of the college, according to G. C. Jacobsen, basketball coach. Early fall practice was inaugurated this year to place the Sooners five on an equal basis with the other members of the Missouri Valley Conference. Heretofore little attention has been paid to the midwinter sport until after January 1.

Approximately 30 eligibles have been working daily since the last week in September. Oklahoma entered the Missouri Valley Conference in December, 1919, and began its Valley schedule without the early workout. Ten Conference games were played, of which three were won and seven lost. All games were very close and no team had an easy victory over the Oklahomaans.

The 1921 schedule calls for 14 games in the conference including the University of Missouri, University of Kansas, University of Nebraska, Grinnell University, Drake University, Washington University, and Kansas State Agricultural College. This is the heaviest basketball schedule Oklahoma has ever had.

Two of the 1920 basketball letter men are back on the 1921 squad, Capt. W. V. Cox '21, forward; E. D. Waite '22, center. Among the most promising men to fill the holes left by the graduation of the six 1920 letter men are: G. C. Whisenand '23, guard; P. M. Rathbun '22, forward; R. E. Quinn '23, forward; F. C. Rhotan '23, forward; T. C. Son '23, guard; G. M. Tyler '22, guard; R. V. Johnston '22, guard; G. D. Stevens '21, center; R. C. Billup '23, forward; L. A. McCrory '23, guard; W. B. Hoover '23, center; F. O. Muldrow '23, guard. P. E. White '22, forward on the 1920 five, was one of the most sensational football men in the Missouri Valley Conference this year, and is expected to make the basketball team.

TRIANGULAR TIE FOR THE TITLE

Layton, Jackson and Cannefax Each With Two Victories, One Defeat—Daly Beats De Oro

THREE-CUSHION PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Player—Won Lost H.R. P.C.

J. M. Layton..... 2 1 6 .667

C. L. Jackson..... 2 1 6 .667

R. L. Cannefax..... 2 1 6 .667

A. H. Kleckhefer..... 0 3 7 .000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A triangular tie for the title presented itself in the finals for the United States national professional three-cushion billiards championship at Strauss Auditorium here. J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Missouri, defeated C. L. Jackson of Kansas City, Missouri, who then defeated R. L. Cannefax, present champion, who in turn defeated Layton in the match that otherwise would have ended the tourney. This completed the circle. As all three had outscored A. H. Kleckhefer of Chicago, former champion, each had a record of two won and one lost.

This situation necessitates three more games and will stretch the tourney out till Monday night, overlapping the appearance of Edouard Horemans, the Belgian, 18.2 ball-line billiards champion of Europe, who will play a number of exhibition matches with P. E. Maupome of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the Auditorium on Saturday.

Fifth place in the preliminaries was won by John Daly of New York, who defeated Alfredo de Oro, a fellow-tourman, 50 to 39 in 59 innings in the play-off of their tie. The contest was staged Friday night following the match in which Cannefax defeated Layton. As a result Daly takes the \$500 prize, while de Oro must be content with \$200. Daly had been in favor of splitting the sum of the two prizes, but de Oro insisted on the play-off.

A slight advantage was held by de Oro for 27 innings, at which point Daly tied the score at 17. The former champion took the lead again 32 to 30 at the thirty-ninth, but Daly soon resumed the offensive and reached 40 before the Cuban added another point. Daly finished strong, going out with his highest run, a 5. De Oro had the same figure for his best effort. The match by innings:

John Daly—3 0 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 3 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 3 1 0
2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0
2 5—50. Innings—53. High run—5.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 2 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3
1 1 0 0 6—59. Innings—59. High run—5.
Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

One more tie developed as a result of the defeat of Layton by Cannefax, 75 to 53 in 77 innings. Old-timers agreed that Cannefax played the finest game of his championship career, while Layton seemed astonishingly lacking in the confidence and skill that won him 12 straight out of 13 previous contests in the present tourney. The Sedalia aspirant clung to within four to eight points of the champion until the fifty-fourth turn when the score was 53 to 41. At this point

Layton's stroke broke completely, and he was helpless in the face of the stiff defense of Cannefax. The match by frames:

R. L. Cannefax—1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 5 0 1 0 1 0
0 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 4 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0
3 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 1 1 2 2 0
1 0 1—75. Innings—77. High run—5.

J. M. Layton—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2
3 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 5 0 1 1 1 2 5 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 1
2 3—53. Innings—77. High run—5.
Referee—J. H. Levia.

TWO VETERANS OUT AT PURDUE

Coach Ward Lambert Must Build an Entire New Offense for This Year's Western Conference Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Capt. D. S. White '22 and R. F. Miller '22 are the two men around whom Ward Lambert, Purdue University basketball coach, is constructing his 1921 quintet. Both of these men are guards and last year were among the best in the western Conference. White, while playing at guard position, is one of the most dependable scorers Lambert has developed. Last year he was fourth to C. R. Carney of Illinois in scoring 146 points. Of these, 49 were field goals and 48 free throws.

The return of White and Miller leaves the defensive combination of last year's five practically intact, and the principal problem that the coach is facing is the development of two forwards and a center to take the place of D. H. Tilson, P. B. Church and Ray Campbell, who were graduated last year.

K. E. Haglis '22, A. B. Masters '22, J. N. Monical '22, M. G. Leverenz '22, W. G. Eversman '22 and G. E. Young '23 are the six men who are making the best showing for the forward positions. But one of these men, Haglis, has had experience in Conference games. All of them have played on high-school teams in this State for three years or more, however, and in this way have gained much valuable experience. In regard to experience, the same may be said of the three men, W. T. Chaffee '22, F. M. Treat '23 and P. B. Kriegerbaum '23, who are the leading candidates for the center position. All have been stars on high-school teams, and are yet to play in their first "Big Ten" Conference game. Three men who are making a good showing for guard besides Miller and White are the following: W. C. Hiser '22, D. V. Holwerda '23 and F. L. Corling '21.

While it is not thought that this year's team will equal the record of the 1920 quintet, which won 10 straight games, nevertheless it is thought that it will make a very creditable showing. Two defeats, one by Illinois and the other by Ohio State, both by one point margins, resulted in Purdue winning only second place in the Conference standing instead of the championship.

PRINCETON'S FIRST POLO TEAM PREPARES

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton University will be represented by a polo team next spring for the first time. A squad of 20 players, all members of the Princeton field artillery battalion, began work this week on the riding field.

Arrangements are being made for indoor matches with the United States Military Academy and Durand's Riding Academy, while a more extensive spring program is being worked out. The schedule will include matches with Harvard and Yale universities, which are also inaugurating the game.

The practice is being conducted under the coaching of several experts among the army officers stationed with Princeton battalion, and mounts are being furnished from the battalion stables, which include about 30 polo ponies.

BIG CURLING EVENT

QUEBEC, Quebec—Curlers from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, as well as from all parts of Canada, will compete in a one-week series of games, beginning January 26 next, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Quebec Curling Club. Members of the Victoria Curling Club are aiding in the preparations for a big bonspiel.

DARTMOUTH REELECTS LEADER

HANOVER, New Hampshire—Capt. J. E. Robertson of the Dartmouth College football team has been appointed to head the Green for a second successive year. Robertson, a resident of Somerville, Massachusetts, was originally a member of the class of 1919, but left college at the beginning of his second year to join the navy. Since his return he has been a mainstay of the Dartmouth backfield.

WHITE SOX TRAINING PLANS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago American League club will train at Waxahatchie, Texas, next spring. About 40 players, two-thirds of them recruits, will accompany Manager W. J. Gleason to the camp the first week in March, an early start having been deemed advisable in rebuilding the club.

WESTMINSTER ELECTS CAPTAIN

NEW WILMINGTON, Pennsylvania—Joseph Dishman, fullback, has been elected captain of the 1921 Westminster College football squad.

FORE RIVER IS IN THIRD ROUND

Last Year's Runner-Up to the Champions Is Still in National Cup Soccer Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—D. Page, inside right of the Fore River Football Club, runner-up to the Ben Millers of St. Louis in last year's climax of the national championships of soccer football, put his team into the third round of the current national challenge cup competition by scoring the lone goal of the second-round game between Fore River and Abbott Worsted Football Club of Forge Village, Massachusetts, in the second period of extra time. No score had resulted from the two regular periods of 45 minutes each. The game was thrilling in all its stages. The teams were evenly matched and the conduct of all of the players was exemplary.

Boston City went into the third round of the competition by defeating Farr Alpaoca Football Club, 2 goals to 0, in their second-round game, played at Holyoke. John Murray scored both goals for Boston City, one in each half, and the defense of the Boston eleven was splendid.

Lynn Gas and Electric Football Club defeated the Hendee Social and Athletic Association Football Club in their second-round clash at Lynn, and extra time was required for a decision, as the regular time ended with the score 2 goals to 2. Gray scored for the Hendee Indians in the first half, and Pigeon for Lynn. In the second half, Gordon put Lynn in front, but Owen equalized shortly before the whistle, which ended the period and sent the game into extra time. Cosgrove scored the deciding goal in the extra time.

Maple Leaf Football Club of Boston lost to Gray & Davis Football Club of Cambridge in their second-round battle, 3 goals to 1. Irving scored for the victors in the first half, and Tippling and Dolg in the latter period. Clawson gave Maple Leaf its tally in the second half.

A scoreless tie after two hours of play was the outcome of the original second round game in the Michigan district involving Roses Football Club of Detroit and the I. F. L. eleven of Flint, Michigan. The match was played at Flint and proved to be exceptionally exciting and well contested. Other second-round matches of the national title play in the Michigan section resulted as follows: Pontiac City Soccer team 5; One-Forty Football Club 0; Ulster Soccer Football Club 2; Maygar Football Club 0; Caledonia Football Club of Detroit 4; Walkerville (Ontario) Football Club 2.

The Roses-I. F. L. replay was staged on Packard Park, Detroit, and at the end of the first half, Flint led by one goal, Findley having scored after 25 minutes of play. Higgins evened up with a goal for Roses in the second half, and Preston tallied the winning goal in the first period of the extra time. Neutral linesmen were appointed for the replay. Thus four hours' play was required to decide the superiority of the Detroit aggregation.

Robins Dry Dock Football Club of Brooklyn, which last season defeated the four-time champion Bethlehem Steel eleven, eliminated the Cien McDuff team of Brooklyn in the second-round match played at Todd Field. Eric Basin, by a score of 4 to 0. The famous toe of Harry Ratigan, former Bethlehem star, member of two teams which played to successive triumphs in Scandinavia and graduate of the St. Louis Soccer League, accounted for two of the Robins tallies. One came in each half, the second one being on a penalty kick. McGuire scored also for Robins in the first half and Storck netted one in the second half before came Ratigan's penalty kick.

Tebbo Yacht Basin Football Club defeated the Brooklyn Football Club 2 goals to 1 on the Tebbo field in South Brooklyn, and the yacht repairmen thereby forged into the third round of the 1920-21 national championships of soccer. Mitchell and Edmonson scored for Tebbo, both in the first half, and Porter got Brooklyn its goal, heading the ball in a scrimmage following a corner kick which the Brooklynians had forced.

In the Connecticut district, Columbia Graphophone Football Club of Bridgeport defeated S. K. F. of Hartford 4 goals to 0 at Bridgeport in the second round, and Ansonia Football Club playing at Ansonia eliminated Stamford Football Club, 3 goals to 1, in the same round of the national title play.

Two tied games between the Dobson eleven of East Falls and the Diston team of Tacoma, and the elimination, earlier than ever before in their history in national soccer championship play, of the former champion Bethlehem Steel Football Club, were the highlights of the second round in the combined eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey districts.

The Erie A. A. team of Kearny, New Jersey, accomplished the downfall of Bethlehem in a high-scoring game played at the old Newark Federal League Baseball Park at Harrison, New Jersey, the score being 4 to 3. Bethlehem was clearly outplayed by the Jerseyites, whose array included five of the players who made the trip overseas with the St. Louis club which toured Sweden and Denmark last summer. Blakey, Hemmley and Brown starred for the victors, and Brittain, Forrest and Fleming were the outstanding players among the steel makers.

Diston A. A. F. C. and J. and J. Dobson A. A. battled two hours with an score in their original second-round contest. This was played at Tacoma, and in the replay, a week later,

on the Dobson field at East Falls, resulted, after another two hours of play, in a 1-to-1 score. Brown tallied for Dobson in the extra time, off a pass from Burgin, equalizing the count. Andres having scored the game's first goal shortly before. The regular periods had been scoreless. The game must be replayed again on a neutral field.

Paterson Football Club had little difficulty disposing of the Sprague Football Club of Elizabeth, New Jersey, at Olympic Park, Paterson, in their second-round clash. The score was 4 goals to 1. McLoughlin scored twice for Paterson in the first half, and Burns once, while Regan put through a marker for Sprague. Burns got another tally in the second half.

Federal Ship Football Club of Kearney, New Jersey, romped away from the Cedar Cliff eleven in their second-round game at Jersey City, tallying 7 goals to the lighter Cedar Cliff team's 1. Brierly and Richardson each scored three goals for Federal.

TWO DIVISIONS IN CLUB PLAY

Massachusetts Squash-Racquet Championship Tournament Will Have Class A and Class B Competitions This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—This winter's Massachusetts inter-club squash racquet championship tournament promises to be the best ever held by this association. This year, for the first time in the history of the organization, there are to be Class A and Class B championship games, the same as in New York. Six clubs have entered teams for each division of play.

Competition is scheduled to start today with three matches in each division. The teams which are entered for the Class A competition are Harvard University, Harvard Club of Boston, Boston Athletic Association, Newton Center Tennis Club, Union Boat Club, and the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. With the exception of the Tennis and Racquet Club, the same clubs will have teams in the Class B competition. Neighborhood Club of Quincy, Massachusetts, taking that club's place.

Last year the competition was won by the Harvard Club of Boston, which lost only two matches out of 20 played. Union Boat Club was second. Last year Harvard competed under the name of the Cambridge Club and finished in last place; but it is expected that the Crimson will make a much stronger showing this winter. The Harvard Club of Boston will start a prime favorite to win the Class A championship again as it has its 1919 team intact. The schedule for 1920 follows:

CLASS A

December 11—Harvard at Boston Athletic Association, Union Boat Club at Newton Center Tennis Club, Tennis and Racquet Club at Harvard Club; 18—Boston Athletic Association at Tennis and Racquet Club, Union Boat Club at Harvard Club, Newton Center Tennis Club at Harvard.

January 8—Newton Center Tennis Club at Boston Athletic Association, Harvard at Harvard Club, Tennis and Racquet Club at Union Boat Club; 15—Boston Athletic Association at Union Boat Club, Harvard Club at Newton Center Tennis Club; Harvard at Tennis and Racquet Club; 22—Harvard Club at Boston Athletic Association, Union Boat Club at Harvard, Tennis and Racquet Club at Newton Center Tennis Club.

CLASS B

December 11—Harvard Club at Harvard, Newton Center Tennis Club at Neighborhood Club, Boston Athletic Association at Union Boat Club; 18—Boston Athletic Association at Newton Center Tennis Club, Harvard Club at Neighborhood Club, Harvard at Union Boat Club; Harvard Club at Newton Center Tennis Club; Harvard at Neighborhood Club; 22—Newton Center Tennis Club at Harvard Club, Harvard at Boston Athletic Association, Union Boat Club at Neighborhood Club.

IOWA STATE TEAMS

NAME 1921 LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—L. A. Wallace '22, center on the Iowa State College football team, was elected captain of the 1921 team by fellow members of the varsity squad at the annual football banquet here Thursday night. Wallace has been the outstanding center of the Missouri Valley this year.

W. E. Frevet '22 was chosen captain of next year's cross-country team at the same time. Frevet has run on the Iowa State team the last two years, helping by his consistent work to championships both years in the Missouri Valley and Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meets.

TEACHER TO JOIN WHITE SOX

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa—Peter Jorgenson, star pitcher of the Iowa State Teachers' College nine for several seasons and captain in 1919, has signed a contract with the Chicago Americans and will join the team when it leaves for the southern training camp next spring. He is now located at Guttenberg, Iowa, where he is superintendent of schools.

BUSH'S CONTRACT IS IN

DETROIT, Michigan—Owen Bush, shortstop of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, has signed a contract for his thirteenth consecutive season.

SWISS FOOTBALL MATCHES CLOSE

Play Tightens as Season Approaches Half-Way Mark—Etoile, Bienne, Grasshoppers Are the Respective Leaders

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS TO NOVEMBER 17

FRENCH-SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Etoile	5	1	1	11
Servette	4	2	1	10
Cantonal	3	1	7	7
Chaux-de-Fonds	2	2	6	6
Genève	1	3	5	5
Lausanne Sports	1	3	5	5
Fribourg	1	2	4	4
Montreux Sports	1	0	5	2

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Bienne	5	0	0	10
Old-Boys	4	0	0	8
Young-Boys	3	2	2	8
Nordstern	1	2	4	4
Berne	1	2	4	4
Lucerne	1	1	3	3
Aarau	1	0	3	2
Bâle	0	2	3	2

EASTERN SWITZERLAND

	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Grasshoppers	6	1	0	13
Winterthur	4	1	2	9
Saint-Gall	3	1	3	7
Young-Fellows	3	0	6	6
Blue-Stars	2	2	6	6
Neumünster	2	2	6	6
Zürich	1	1	4	4
Brühl	1	0	6	2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—With the association football season advancing toward the half-way stage, and the Swiss championship nearly completed, it is not too soon to take a general survey of the situation of the various Swiss clubs, and the manner in which they have so far comported themselves. In French Switzerland the teams are of remarkably equal strength. Etoile and Servette stand at the head, but both are considerably weakened as compared with last season, one having lost the services of the brothers Wyss and the other those of such players as Lieber, Merkt, and Wionsowsky. Cantonal, which comes next on the list, has lost Kramer and Martinet, who have both gone to the Grasshoppers.

Genève has been making progress, but the match in which Lausanne Sports succeeded in drawing with the leaders, 2-2, brought the Lausanne team up to their level. The achievement of Lausanne Sports was all the more creditable, inasmuch as the game was played on the Etiole ground. Fribourg also made a valiant effort to improve its position, and, drawing with Cantonal, increased its lead over Montreux Sports, whose supporters can only hope for better results in the second round. The results of early November showed three drawn games out of five, and there is little to record in the individual games. It would appear that the honors in the second round will rest either with Etoile or Servette, who are separated by only one point, and Servette has the advantage that it will play the matches with the Chaux-de-Fonds team on its own ground. The results, November 5 to 17, follow:

Chaux-de-Fonds 1, Servette 1.
Cantonal 3, Montreux 1.
Etoile 1, Genève 0.
Etoile 2, Lausanne Sports 2.
Cantonal 0, Fribourg 0.

In Central Switzerland, Bienne and Old Boys seem called upon to fight a duel for first place. Bienne is reinforced by the presence of several Austro-Hungarian players, and the Old Boys have got back two players, Merkt and Wionsowsky, already mentioned. The issue of the struggle between these two teams is likely to remain long in the balance. Young Boys come third on the list, and the five goals against their fellow townsmen of Berne show that they are still to be reckoned with. Nordstern, who made a brilliant start, have since fallen away, and Aarau, deprived of the use of their ground, have had no opportunity of giving a real display of their merits.

It appears to be a question between Lucerne, Aarau, and Basel as to which will be called upon to play the matches to decide whether they shall be relegated to Series B. Berne has apparently definitely escaped the ordeal by its victory over Aarau. Of the matches, of which the results are given below, it may be mentioned that both Nordstern's goals against Lucerne were converted corners. The fact that the leaders were able to score only one goal against Aarau may be attributed to the strong defense of the Aarau team. One might have expected that Bienne would take a larger toll in their match with Basel, the last in the table; and the excellent show made by the Basel team was doubtless partly due to the reappearance of Patzenodier. The results, November 5 to 17:

BOLDKLUB 1903

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1903, 3; Boldklub 1893, 2. Referee—L. Andersen.

BOLDKLUB 1893

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1893, 2; Boldklub 1903, 3.

BOLDKLUB 1903

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1903, 3; Boldklub 1893, 2.

BOLDKLUB 1893

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1893, 2; Boldklub 1903, 3.

it very difficult to overtake, the more so as the rest are very evenly matched and seem to win and lose by turns. Winterthur holds second place, closely followed by St. Gall, with the three Zurich teams, Neumünster, Blue Stars and Young Fellows, close upon their heels. Brühl, which was the champion team in Series A five years ago, will have its work cut out to avoid relegation to Series B. At Zurich the Blue Stars are in possession of their new ground and celebrated its dedication by a victory over Brühl, 3 to 0. Zurich, also playing on the new ground, were able only to draw with Neumünster.

The victory over Neumünster by Young Fellows raised the latter to fourth place in the standing, and they bid fair to establish themselves in this position. Zurich, nevertheless, made a splendid show against the leaders, losing only by 2 goals to 1, and indeed it was contested that one of the winning goals was "off-side." The Zurich goal was obtained from a penalty. The results, November 5 to 17:

Winterthur 3, St. Gall 2.
Neumünster 2, Zurich 2.
Blue-Stars 3, Brühl 0.
Young Fellows 5, Neumünster 1.
Grasshoppers 2, Zurich 1.

BOLDKLUB, 1903, DEFEND TROPHY

Holders of Copenhagen Association Football Cup Defeat Boldklub, 1893, in Final Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The holders of the Copenhagen Association Football cup, Boldklub of 1903, have retained their hold on the trophy for at least another year, as the result of a good win, in the final tie of the competition against Boldklub of 1893. That they deserve their success is certain, since they have had three opponents worthy of their mettle in the qualifying, semi-final and final rounds. In the first round they drew with Akademik, and in the replay they had to have extra time to get their winning goal, the final score being 1 to 0. The next match was against København Boldklub, whom they defeated 2 to 1, after a hard tussle. Then in the final, they only just managed to get the best of the five goals scored. They had eight international players in their team, while their opponents, who had easy wins in the opening rounds, also had some well-known men to represent them.

About 7000 people viewed the final match, which was the best seen in Copenhagen for a long time. All five goals were scored in the first half, and three of these in the opening six minutes. The game commenced with a run up by Boge of Boldklub 1893, followed by a center to Rohde, who in turn scored, beating Christiansen by inches. Immediately afterward, Boldklub 1903 were round their opponents' goal like bees round a hive; and, in a couple of minutes had equalized. Soon after this rapid scoring, Boldklub 1893, with Rohde in the forefront of the attack, went through their opponents' defense and Rohde headed a ball from Gram into the net. From this point onward, the ball traveled from goal to goal, and each attack was followed by a rapid counter attack. After a particularly dangerous movement by Boldklub 1893, Carl Hansen scored for 1903 what is reckoned to be quite the best goal of the season.

The score then stood at 2 to 2. Less than two minutes later H. Hansen put his club in front, which lead was maintained for the rest of the game. At the end of the first half, Boldklub 1893 was one goal down, but had had the best of the play. In the second half the play was not quite so fast. The game was mostly in the Boldklub 1893 half, but when one attack was made on the Boldklub 1903 goal, the goalkeeper ran too far with the ball. The referee was in such a position that he could not see this; but a minute later he had to give an offside against Boldklub 1893. This seemed to annoy A. Olsen, who clapped his hands and said "Good! That's right!" in an ironical tone. The referee asked him to leave the field, which he did at once for the second time in his career. Almost immediately after this, Boldklub 1903 lost a man. A few minutes before "time," he reappeared, however; but his presence did not help his side to increase their lead. The summary:

BOLDKLUB 1903

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1903, 3; Boldklub 1893, 2.

BOLDKLUB 1893

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Boldklub 1893, 2; Boldklub 1903, 3.

BOLDKLUB 1903

Steen, O. H. Hansen, H. Olsen, J. Jensen, J. Nielsen, E. Jensen, H. Andersen, V. Jorgensen, K. Olsen, Score—Bold

URGENT PLEA FOR
AID TO FARMERS

Their Situation Serious, Says
Secretary of Agriculture in
Annual Report, Notwithstanding
Crops Were Very Large

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The farmers of America," says E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report to President Woodrow Wilson, "have again justified the faith of the Nation in their ability to meet its requirements of food, feed, and raw materials for clothing. They have produced this year, in the face of enormous difficulties, the largest harvest in the history of American agriculture, with a single exception. The combined yield of the 10 principal crops is 13 per cent above the average for five years preceding the outbreak of the world war. The corn crop of 3,199,000,000 bushels is unprecedented, representing more than four-fifths of the world's production. The sweet potato crop of 106,000,000 bushels is the largest ever produced. The rice crop of 52,000,000 bushels is one-fourth greater than the largest crop ever before harvested. The sugar-beet crop is more than one-third larger than the largest ever before recorded. The grain sorghum crop of 149,000,000 bushels is 18 per cent above that of 1919, which was itself a record crop. The potato crop of 421,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once. The oat crop of 1,444,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three times, and the tame hay crop of 88,000,000 tons only twice. The apple crop of 236,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only once, in 1914. The number of all classes of live stock on farms, although less than the number in 1919, exceeds by 18,214,000 the average for the five years preceding the outbreak of the European war.

Decline in Prices of Products

"In midsummer, when the farmers' period of outlay was nearly at an end and their income period was about to begin, a sharp decline occurred in the prices of practically all farm products. Covering nearly everything the farmers had to sell, it did not materially affect the articles they had to buy. For labor and materials used in harvesting they were compelled to pay prices substantially as high as those prevailing during planting and cultivation. The year's output, produced at an abnormally high cost, is worth, at current prices, \$3,000,000,000 less than the smaller crop of 1919 and \$1,000,000,000 less than the still smaller crop of 1918. Live stock and its products also declined to such an extent as to cause serious losses to producers. The prices of all crops on November 1 were 33 per cent below those prevailing when the farmer planted and bore the cost of production.

"This means that the farmers of the United States, as a whole, are not receiving adequate returns for their efforts. It means also that the very foundation of our nation—the stability of our agriculture—is threatened, and that everything possible must be done to prevent, or at least to lessen the effect of, the recurrence of conditions under which large numbers of farmers conduct their operations at a loss. The farmer must have, under ordinary conditions, a reasonable prospect of a fair return for his labor and the use of his capital. We must adopt every feasible means to enable the farmer to adjust himself to changes in economic conditions such as have recently occurred. We must see to it that the road between the producer and the consumer is open and direct and that the farmers have a free and competitive market in which to dispose of their products.

Cooperative Organizations

"The distribution of farm products through cooperative organizations undoubtedly affords an opportunity for farmers to make more effective use of market information, to properly grade and market their products in commercial quantities, to find larger outlets, and to reduce costs and increase efficiency by shortening the channel between producers and consumers.

"While the Bureau of Markets has developed, to the extent permitted by available funds, a very efficient market-reporting service for the United States, no similar machinery for collecting and disseminating foreign-market information has been provided. It is highly essential that definite provision be made for the building up of this branch of the department's work, in order that it may be in position to render effective service to producers, farm organizations, and others.

"I have recommended in the estimate given to the Congress that authority be given to consolidate the Bureau of Crop of Estimates and the Bureau of Markets. I have been influenced to take this course by a number of important considerations. The first is that each of the bureaus, in accomplishing the important work with which it is charged, needs the additional strength that could be brought to it by some portion of the machinery of the other. In the second place, the legal duties of the two overlap in some directions, and there is a natural and inevitable tendency for each bureau to duplicate a portion of the other's work.

Farm Labor Problem and Credits

"The seriousness of the farm labor problem is everywhere realized. It has been present in more or less acute form for more than a decade and failure to recognize its complexity has resulted in many unwise attempts to solve it. Thoroughgoing study of the whole problem is needed as a basis of action, but such a study has been impossible up to this time because of the lack of funds.

"Closely related to the credit question is the problem of land ownership.

With the passing of the great public domain, and with its free lands, the problem has taken on added importance, and today represents one of the gravest social and economic questions with which the nation has to deal. It is estimated that between March, 1919, and March 1920, the increase in the selling price of farm land and improvements was 21.1 per cent. In the last five years the increase has been 55 per cent. In some sections, the net return on the purchase price of farm lands is considerably less than the ordinary rate of return on first mortgages and similar investments.

Farm Life and Lure of Cities

"Life on the farm and in the rural community gives rise to problems the solution of which is of vital importance to American agriculture and American civilization. The history of agriculture seems to show that farming is in periodic danger of losing its grip on both capital and workmen and of allowing them to slip away into city industries. Statesmen have always viewed with alarm the tip of the scales from farming to industry and from country life to urban life. When the farm loses its balance to the city, the nation is threatened with a food shortage, for the essential foodstuffs, but the shortage of food is not the only danger. When American agriculture begins to lose ground, the political stability of the nation is endangered.

Help for Farm Women

"While there has been considerable progress in lightening the burdens of farm women and making the farm home life more satisfactory and attractive, through the introduction of labor-saving devices, improvement of farm sanitation, free mail delivery, telephones, automobiles, and the like, very much more needs to be done before the mass of farm women will have even the advantages now possessed by a limited number. Wherever it has been in operation, the system of county home demonstration agents has proved to be the most helpful agency dealing with the problems of the farm home. It should be expanded, therefore, as rapidly as funds and facilities permit.

Attention is called in the report to the importance of establishing national independence in the production of fertilizers; of adequate road legislation in the various states, of a sound and comprehensive forestry policy, and of better compensation for the personnel of the department.

EDUCATION HOPE
OF INDIAN PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Poor pay, long working days, isolation and unattractive living conditions have resulted in lowering the morale and efficiency of the employees in the Indian field service, according to the annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, just made public. The report says:

"The inspection activities of the board brought to light the fact that there is much discontentment prevalent throughout the Indian field service. At many reservations and schools inspected by board members during the year a spirit of unrest and a pessimistic state of mind were in evidence. In our opinion this condition calls for immediate consideration and prompt action.

"While the world war is accountable for much of the dissatisfaction prevailing in the field personnel, to which we invite your particular attention, the conditions responsible for the discouragement characterizing the field force are of long standing; the war, with its abnormal developments, aggravated those conditions and intensified the protests against them.

Opposition is expressed to removing restrictions from Indians with more than 50 per cent Indian nativity, lest they be exploited.

Classified Advertisements

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"THE MAGIC CHIMES"

Pick-Mangiagalli's Ballet in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
 "The Magic Chimes"—pantomime ballet in one act by Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli, produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in triple bill with the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "L'Oracolo," evening of December 2, 1929. The ballet was brought out under the direction of Miss Rosina Galli. The music was directed by Gennaro Papi. The cast:

Pierrot.....Rosina Galli
 Harlequin.....Giuseppe Bonfiglio
 Columbine.....Florence Rudolph
 Princess.....Jessie Rogers
 Cavalier.....Florence Cloyne

NEW YORK, New York—"Great thought need not necessarily underlie music," remarked a distinguished composer in the course of a certain series of festival concerts, given not long ago, at which new works were produced. He was speaking of another man's piece for voice and orchestra which made a deep impression on him and on others who heard it at its first presentation, and he was endeavoring to answer a query which inevitably arose: How can a thing like this, which in thematic ideas and harmonic structure is neither novel nor striking, be really important and worth applause?

The composer's generalization about vocal music, though casually spoken, was, no doubt, the outcome of much serious pondering upon the works of the repertory masters. And it is true that great thought need not underlie music the melody of which is sounded by singers. It is probably equally true that great thought need not underlie music the rhythm of which is stepped out by dancers. Again, if the view which the composer professed to hold is considered with reference to particular national schools, probably it would apply best of all to the vocal and dance tunes of the Italians, who have always been able to achieve large expression from a modicum of material and out of the simplest forms. Wherefore if Verdi and Puccini, Italian opera makers, have written pages which, from an academic standpoint seem insignificant and which nevertheless go brilliantly in performance, none the less can Pick-Mangiagalli, ballet maker, be expected to write pages which are theoreti- cally of small account but practically are very effective.

That, indeed, is what has happened. Just as the men who fashioned the scores of "Aida" and "Tosca" disclose a knack, which no analyst has ever quite accounted for, of putting their music into correct emotional relation with the dialogue of their singers, so, correspondingly, the man who fashioned the score of "The Magic Chimes" shows a power that can better be felt than explained of adjusting his melody, harmony, rhythm and instrumentation truthfully to the action of his dancers and pantomimists. Pick-Mangiagalli knows well how to indicate in tone the feeling of dramatic scenes, especially of scenes conceived in fantastic or in mock-tragic vein, as those of his ballet by turns are, according to whether roguish Harlequin or melancholy Pierrot holds the center of the stage. He may not be a composer for the concert room; he might, if put to the test in pure symphonic music, prove to lack the comedy touch. All that can be said is that in devising an accompaniment for his little mimetic play about an enchanted clock and some amorous clowns, he shows himself not so much a remarkable master of music in the abstract as a master of the applied art of making music heighten comic character and enforce the point of comic situations.

Interest, then, depends little on the thought underlying the music of "The Magic Chimes" and a good deal on that underlying the scheme of characterization and action planned for the dancers and mime. Or, in a word, on the question less concerns persons and plot than manner of treatment; for the figures that present themselves to the audience are merely conventional masks borrowed, or imitated, from the early eighteenth century theater of Venice, and the story they act out is but a fanciful form of the intrigue of three, which in recent decades has dominated the theater of Paris. The subject, briefly put, is a prank played by Columbine on Pierrot, to call him back from his infatuation with the Princess of the Dream into subjection to herself. Harlequin helps her carry out the design by putting into Pierrot's possession a clock which has a sweetly-sounding chime and which purports to have a wish-gratifying charm. Taking the tinkling timepiece under his arm, Pierrot goes to the Princess garden. There, after much serenading and moonlight languishing, he succeeds only in getting himself, mask, white suit, and everything but mandolin, picked up by some damsels attending the Princess and thrown into a fish-pool.

Now the scenario of the piece, apart from this episode of Pierrot's ducking, discloses such slight originality that it, after all, can hardly be the real source of interest. Little thought underlies the music, little underlies the play. What is left? Nothing but the interpretation, the chief element of which instead of being dancing, as one might imagine, is pantomime. Plainly dancing is not a leading consideration, since the only solo dancing rôle in the piece, that of Columbine, is taken by a minor artist, Miss Rudolph. To pantomime, therefore, the interpretation all comes down; that is to say, to Mr. Bonfiglio's gifts for buoyancy as exemplified in Harlequin and to Miss Galli's powers of sentimental portraiture as exemplified in Pierrot. Old-school pantomime, he it recalled, has rare opportunity for illustration at the Metropolitan Opera House, not being called for in

the usual run of those dance diversions introduced into the middle of certain operas and called ballets. Accordingly, Metropolitan subscribers must have delighted in the surprise of finding in their Miss Galli, whose skill as dancer they have often applauded, a pantomimist of the first order.

A very evanescent thing, those who attended the Metropolitan presentation found, pantomime is, having no obvious technique, as dancing has. Even in some of its most appealing manifestations it is but a momentary gesture, as when Pierrot waves his arm from the fountain for somebody to come to his rescue; or still more trifling, it is but an instantaneous attitude, as when Pierrot, some time after the garden frolic is over and his clothes are dried, strikes a pose, in the Greek vase manner, as if starting to go, yet not moving, expressing himself somewhat in look of eye and curl of lip, but putting his chief meaning into an upward slant of arm, a backward turn of hand and an exquisitely slight crook of forefinger.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The London Symphony Orchestra have every cause to be satisfied with the start of their winter season of concerts at Queen's Hall. On the first night, November 1, seat-holders entered the hall to a motu-sonorous chant from the box-office. "All tickets sold, all tickets sold." Addressed to those applicants who attended and admittance at the eleventh hour. When at length the concert began, it was a full, brilliant house which greeted Albert Coates with hearty applause as he stepped on to the platform.

The program contained but four works (though it lasted over two hours) and stood thus: Overture, "Cockaigne," Elgar; Concerto in D minor (No. 3) for piano and orchestra, Rachmaninoff; (solo pianoforte, Alfred Cortot); Symphony in B minor (unfinished), Schubert; Scythian Suite, Prokofiev.

The Elgar Overture made an excellent beginning and was an apt tribute to the great city whose name the orchestra bears. Nowadays the vivid musical portraiture of "Cockaigne" has an almost historical value. One realized with sudden amazement that it paints qualities and aspects of London which belonged to Victorian and Edwardian times rather than to post-war conditions when the real London is half submerged beneath a foreign influx. But the inherent truth of Elgar's music remains untouched, and its pictures of cockney wit, energy and sentiment are as fresh as ever. A splendid performance was secured under Mr. Coates, every familiar point in the orchestration told and a number of beautiful but unfamiliar details also emerged from the score, thanks to his insight and sympathy.

Not much need be said of the Schubert Symphony. It was finely felt and finely given, though possibly the second movement was treated so lucidly that it lost something of its marvelous romance. However, the lovely tone and phrasing of the horns must not pass unmentioned. The full significance of the concert lay in the two Russian works and the incomparable playing of Cortot. Heard together, the Rachmaninoff Concerto and Prokofiev's Scythian Suite might well stand as types of the two Russias—the old intellectual order which gave such artists as Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Borodin, Moussorgsky and many others to the world the other representative of those ideas, egotisms and emotions which, at a very short remove stand for the creed which has produced Bolshevism. In artistic jargon before the war, it was called "futurism," but now that the passage of six years has converted it into the "present," few illusions are left regarding its import.

Prokofiev's Scythian Suite, written in 1914, is cleverness itself, and its four movements evoke to a remarkable degree the elemental atmosphere and those pictures of primitive man which the composer is said to have aimed at. Rhythm, color, exciting sounds, all are there; a harmonic system which must be hard to be believed; extreme simplicity of material manipulated to produce prehistoric simplicity and directness; the utmost resources of civilized art employed to conjure up uncivilized crudity. The composer has well-nigh achieved the impossible. Also—curiously enough—his music more nearly turns itself into another art (that of painting) than could have seemed feasible had it not been experienced. One has an indescribable impression of seeing rather than hearing. For people who believe that the principal function of music is to express high things which the other arts can only imply in a lesser degree—for such people, this complete abrogation of the characteristics of music is very distressing.

But it is impossible to deny recognition to the brilliant ability with which Prokofiev has marshaled his means. The first movement is said to be largely landscape painting, indicative of mountains, plains and caucades of horsemen; the second is a wild dance. The third is described as a nocturne with a romantic atmosphere. (A mere twentieth century Philistine thought that the imitation of mosquitoes in full song was perfect). The fourth movement certainly has something grandiose about it. The music depicts "a great rite in honor of the Sun-God: a procession of priests and votaries, and a great assembly witnessing the rising of the sun." It is the best thing in the suite: breadth of vision and breadth of treatment go hand in hand. Excitement is piled upon excitement, as the throngs of

people converge upon the imagination, and the movement, marked "tempestuoso," works up to a terrific climax.

Its reception in London was ambiguous. A handful of people fled half way through with the air of those leaving a stricken city. Of the hundreds who remained most were divided between their admiration for the performers and their perplexity at the music. A few seemed to like it. Far different had been the reception accorded to Cortot and Rachmaninoff's Concerto in D minor. This work is not as well known as the second Concerto (in C minor) but it is fully as beautiful and as brilliant a vehicle for the display of pianistic achievement. The opening of the first movement in special is one of those bits of sheer inspiration which come to Rachmaninoff at times. It is a hauntingly lovely tune, and so simple when one comes to analyze it, for it is close akin to Russian folk song. As for Cortot's playing, no word save "incomparable" seems to suit it. The house fairly rose at him after the concerto and would only fall quiet when he consented to play a study by Saint-Saëns as an encore.

Altogether the concert has been "the talk of the town" ever since.

OPERA SEASON IN PHILADELPHIA OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The real feature of the reopening of the Academy of Music to the Metropolitan Opera Company was the prodigious difficulty polite society had in getting its limousines afterward; but music and not social polemics must be our theme. The Metropolitan Company had been away from its old home for 10 years, occupying the house it bought from Hammerstein, on North Broad Street, where the name still clings.

The drawing card for this reopening night was Caruso, in "La Juive." An orchestra seat for the occasion cost \$11, and at that a great many persons pleaded in vain for a chance to buy. Caruso, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the famously easy acoustics of the auditorium, surprised the audience—and may have surprised himself too—with the force and fire of his dramatic action in the great scene with the Cardinal that opens the fourth act. It was as though, finding the singing less arduous than heretofore, he could devote more of his energy to gesture and posture. But he flung to the galleries the largess of his high notes as of old. Rosa Ponselle was his adequate foil as the darkly beautiful Rachel, and the power and pathos of her singing matched that of the tenor. Caruso has an amiable way of helping those with him in the cast; he is too much of an artist to crowd the rest out of consideration.

Leon Rothier, looking much as did Sir Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," was the Cardinal, and the outpouring reverberation of his voice was secure of intonation, as is not always the case when a basso becomes vehement. To say that Arvid Bodanzky led to say that the ensemble was led, and that the chorus work was precisely synchronous with the orchestra. It would never do to leave out of consideration a thoroughly charming ballet, which in a mimic warfare before castle walls enlivened the third act. Rosina Galli arranged the maneuvers and was their principal figure.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra's recent Philadelphia concert was rather disappointing. The orchestral best of it was the Mendelssohn octet for strings, which came first, and the best part of the octet was the fugue begun by the cellos, followed by the violas, in the final movement. The Scherzo ripped and sang its way out of fairyland in irresistible reminder of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.

Jean Bedetti played the Lalo "cello concerto very well indeed, with a largeness both of tone and of style that won the way to immediate favor. He is a player of thoroughness of schooling, with no merely superficial graces and devices. When he had finished he returned to the ranks to take part in Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" suite and the audience was pleased with him for that, and said so with the applause which so often seems a crude and impotent way of expressing communicative feeling. Stravinsky's music, with all its tingling effects of carnival stridency and blataney, left the audience less impressed with the musical concepts than with the wide variety of noises producible from the large array of instruments engaged. The piano, played by Raymond Havens, is not intended to "Cry out on top of question" very often, and it was one of the instruments that seemed to give the urbane Mr. Montoux a good deal of concern for an exact alignment.

If the Boston players were not at their best, the same may be said of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which had an off day in the presentation of Beethoven's ninth symphony, presided by his third, Leopoldo Stokowski. The singers made hard work of the very difficult choral finale, and the soloists of that but impossible quartet. Royal Daddum, baritone, revealed a voice to be commended unreservedly when he sang alone.

A Boston organization called the Italian Symphony Orchestra is to give a concert in Symphony Hall, Boston, tomorrow evening, with Raffaele Martini conducting, and Mme. Alice Baschi, contralto, as soloist. The program includes: "Triumphal," Demelli; "In the Dark Forest," Franchetti; "Hymn to the Sun," from "Iris," Mascagnini; "To the Medieval Castle," Bolsoni; "Sicilian Vespers," Verdi. Mme. Baschi will sing, among several numbers, the invocation of Ulrica from "The Masked Ball" and "Habañera" from "Carmen."

MALIPIERO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Francesco Malipiero, the young Italian insurgent whose "Seven Songs" were recently hissed at Paris and whose quartet found far more cordial reception in the Berkshires of Massachusetts, is not accustomed to doing things half way. His powerful attack against the Italian opera and all that the term has come to connote, is based upon dramatic truth no less than upon musical foundations, and will possibly lead, in Italy, to the rise of a new school that shall change the entire structure of the opera.

It is thus natural that he should prefer to write his own libretti—although the word libretto, when applied to the strange books he writes for himself, loses much of its former meaning. Malipiero, having grown up in the atmosphere of futurism, has caught some of the futuristic rebellion against modern long-windedness; he has in him not a little of their dynamic spirit, their desire for swift, certain power. In more than one respect he is intellectually French, particularly in his extremely individualistic interpretation of art and the artist.

This interpretation extends even to the very instruments of the orchestra, which he considers as personal entities, as highly developed individuals. For instance, where orchestral thinking has long threatened to become superficial because of the facile division of the instruments into well-defined "families" and into personages, so to speak, of greater or less importance, to Malipiero there is no such thing as primary or secondary importance. Each instrument may, according to the exigencies of the score, assume first, second or third place as the case may call for.

Yet it may be noticed, in his theory of the new opera, that all individualities must be subordinated to the greater whole. Not even the voice, which seems to be the characteristic par excellence of opera, may usurp the position of leader. Indeed, it is against the voice particularly that Malipiero directs his fight, and this is as discernible in his libretti as it is in his scores. He even foresees a time when the voice may not even have to be understood as the vehicle of intelligent words, so long as its musical potentialities are made to blend with the purpose of the whole.

It cannot be said that the daring young Italian is beyond his experimental stage as yet. His recently published book of libretti would seem to reveal this. For example, in "Pantea" he does not employ the voice at all, but has a dancer mime her inner experiences before various problems that arise for her. The musical element is performance predominant.

That he himself felt the need of the human voice was shown in his much-discussed "Seven Songs" ("Sette Canzoni"), which may yet prove to be the most important of his operatic innovations. The songs are connected in idea, but not too closely; in each of the "songs," which consists of an action centering around the song, there is an attempt—as in most of his stage work, by the way—to utilize the dramatic element of contrast. This element he seeks to present in quiescence, more or less synthetically; he himself calls the pieces "dramatic expressions." He has provided himself with abundant opportunity for musical commentary of both the colorful and the dramatic variety, and the very nature of the songs moreover calls for scenic innovations.

One Italian commentator has proposed that they be acted against a system of movable screens in the style of Gordon Craig, with the achievement of special effects by the playing of colors upon the neutral-tinted backgrounds. In the color idea we find perhaps evidence of the slowly growing influence being exercised by the Theater of Color—an Italian innovation which has not as yet been properly tried out.

If, in "Pantea," Malipiero found that he longed after all for some sort of representation of the human voice in his piece, in the "Seven Songs" he may have missed the unity of a single, complete action. Truly enough, the songs were each complete in themselves as well as forming a certain unity of series, yet the seven divisions were by no means progressive stages of a rising action. It is characteristic of Malipiero's method that when he wrote the libretto to an opera less distant from the accepted form, he chose to condense a famous long play by Goldoni, "Le Baruffe Chiozzotte," into a single act in which the mimed element of "Pantea" and the colorful, scenic idea of the "Sette Canzoni" were joined to the human voice, which sang in a sort of spoken recitative. Even here, the music is predominant and the orchestra provides the background. A distinctive use of the voice should be pointed out, however: the words are considered so important that the notes Malipiero has written hint at the vocal intonation rather than dictate a melody.

The Italian's aim is to produce, as nearly as may be done, a reconciliation between the centrifugal elements of modern opera—the music and the words, the orchestra and the singer. One or the other must be sacrificed, and he does not as yet see any sure way out of the dilemma. Yet this much he is certain about—the absolute and continued sacrifice of either element throughout a whole work is out of the question. Though he does not use the term, perhaps his present proposal is equivalent to what might be called a fluctuating sacrifice, the sum total of which would be a balance of elements. At one moment the music might assume the first rôle, at another the voice, and so on through the opera. This would seem to parallel his notion of the orchestra itself as a body of instruments, each of which may at any moment be called upon to assume the

chief rôle or to step back into its more modest position.

No one familiar with Malipiero's important little book upon the orchestra will for a moment suspect him of attempting to free himself, at a single leap, from the past. He has an excellent sense of artistic evolution, and his progress is a logical advance from his progress in the understanding of fully stages that he understands very fully. The highest exponent of opera thus far to him, is Debussy. But even the Frenchman leaves something to be desired in the way of a better balance between orchestra and voice.

DETROIT ORCHESTRA IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor, gave a concert in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of December 8, under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music. The chief numbers on the program were the Brahms symphony in G minor, No. 1, and the Mozart D minor concerto for piano and orchestra, in the latter of which Mr. Gabrilowitsch gave up his place as conductor to Victor Kolar and sat at the piano as soloist. About the orchestra as an organization nothing can be said to flatter the people of Detroit other than it shows all signs of having strong financial support and of enjoying appreciation, because, strictly speaking, there is no independent existence for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra any more than there is for the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra or the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. That is to say, there exists One Big Orchestra in the United States, and the orchestras of Detroit, San Francisco, New York and of almost all other cities are but branches of it. These branches have an interchangeable membership, not perhaps in unessential positions but in all the important ones; so the question of which city has the best orchestra is chiefly a question of which puts forth the greatest effort in engaging players and shows the most discrimination in selecting a conductor. Undoubtedly the persons who carry on the Detroit organization have got hold of plenty of good players, and possibly they have taken to themselves the best conductor of any group that has lately made a choice. Certainly they have a conductor who understands style in symphonic interpretation as scarcely any man on the American concert circuit, save Nikisch, has shown himself as knowing it in recent seasons. For Mr. Gabrilowitsch at the Carnegie Hall concert phrased the melodies of his orchestral pieces as elegantly and as eloquently as he has been wont to phrase everything when performing piano pieces in recital. There was nothing, indeed, to choose between his control of his men in the andante of the Brahms first symphony and his control of the solo instrument in the right-handed passage of the romanza in the Mozart D minor concerto.

The Bohemian Tzsch String Quartet (Messrs. K. Hoffman, J. Seck, J. Herold and L. Zelenka) gave the last concert of their present British visit in London on November 13 at Wigmore Hall. They chose Schubert's Quartet in A minor, Op. 29 to open their program, followed it up with an English work, the Quartet in E, No. 3, by Armstrong Gibbs, and finished with Haydn's ever-delightful Quartet in D major, Op. 64. The Armstrong Gibbs quartet was discussed in these columns when it was played at the British Music Society's Congress, and a further hearing only strengthens the impression then formed that the first and second movements are admirable but that the finale is not sufficiently definite in purpose. It merely leaves off: it does not end. Of the Schubert and Haydn works little need be said save that they were classics played with a breadth of conception and beauty of tone which set them before the audience under the aspect of internationality. The Bohemians certainly have the great tradition in full in their interpretations and a sort of large warmth pervades all they do. Temperament counts for much. It is interesting to compare the Bohemians' style with that of the best English quartets. Both are equally good in their own ways, but the English organizations usually strike one as four people who have identity of aim and entity in achievement, while the Bohemians in some mysterious way weld themselves to each other with music. Years of practice and friendship must have gone to achieve this, and all four players are responsible, but the second violin is probably the individual most concerned. In many ensemble parties the second violin merely ranges itself beside the first violin and reproduces its tone qualities, but in the Bohemian Quartet the second violin stands, as it were, between the leader and viola and stretches a hand to both. The result is a most perfect balance between the parts.

The first of the six symphony concerts, for which special conductors have been engaged by the Birmingham (England) Municipal Orchestra, was conducted by Sir Edward Elgar, and the program, as was fitting, was largely an Elgar program. The concert was given in the Birmingham Town Hall and with a reception the Lord Mayor had held a reception in honor of Sir Edward. This was entirely in the fitness of things, for though Elgar is not exactly a Birmingham man, he is a Midlander by birth and training, and any glory that radiates from our greatest composer is naturally reflected upon the chief city of the English Midlands. Bir-

ingham, moreover, has a warm place in the heart of Elgar if only from the fact that the "Dream of Gerontius," which established his fame, was commissioned and produced by the Birmingham Festival. The main work performed was the second symphony, the second movement, of which has an elegiac significance not unlike the "In Memoriam" overture of Sullivan. Sir Edward conducted with remarkable vigor and power, and it was remarked that, on this his first appearance since his recent triumphs in Amsterdam, where his music won most gratifying approval from a continental audience (a somewhat rare thing for English music), he seemed to have acquired new self-confidence and increased orchestral control. The other Elgar works performed were the "Falstaff" overture and the "cello concerto, beautifully played by Felix Salmond, who has made this fine work specially his own. "Falstaff" is one of those broad, spirited pieces which, like the "Cockaigne" and "Pomp and Circumstance" overtures are typically English in character and form, and have a real racial kinship with the spirit and buoyancy of the Henry IV of Shakespeare.

At a recital given in Carnegie Hall by Percy Grainger, pianist, on the afternoon of December 7, two works of H. Balfour Gardiner's, a prelude and a humoresque, were heard. The prelude, bearing the title, "De profundis," is planned on a broad scheme of rhythm and it discloses the composer in a mood of meditation. The humoresque is done in swift, flashing, unexpected phrases that indicate a purpose of satiric comment. The pieces, were their thought transferred from the musical to the literary realm, would no doubt take the form of essays. Their sound is bracing and vitalizing; in their method, strict without being imitative; their manner, virile without being harsh. On Mr. Grainger's program was the "Cloud Paganet," op. 9, No. 1, of Daniel Gregory Mason, containing much tonal description put in terms that could be likened to the compressed wording of short story writers.

Albert Spalding, violinist, appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Bodanzky, conductor, at Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of December 7, presenting Spohr's scena cantante for violin and orchestra, or concerto in A minor, No. 8, op. 47. He made the old folk work interesting, in spite of its innate shallowness, by bringing to it beauty of tone and elegance of phrasing and by avoiding all pretense at profundity of interpretation. He had the advantage, not always enjoyed by soloists at orchestral concerts, of an accompaniment in perfect keeping with his manner of playing and with his conception of the music. A work on the program that tested the quality of the various departments of the orchestra was Ravel's five "Mother Goose" pieces. Nothing is too subtle in instrumentation, nothing too delicate in shading for the National Symphony men to perform to a nicety. A year ago this organization was perhaps the poorest in point of tone quality of the three principal orchestral institutions in the city; whereas now, owing no doubt to Mr. Bodanzky's doing much "hiring away" of players from other conductors, it may almost be called the best.

Alfredo Casella's suite from the ballet, "Le Couvent sur l'Eau," was brought out at the concert of the New York Symphony Society, Walter Damrosch, conductor, in Aeolian Hall, New York, on the afternoon of Sunday, December 5. It comprises three dances, "Ronde d'enfants," "Pas des vielles dames," and "Nocturne, danse finale." The music is the kind that entertains listeners for the moment and then tends to slip from their thoughts. The rhythms are piquant, the melodies are bright and fascinating and the orchestration is witty. Mischa Levitzki, as

solist of the occasion, presented Beethoven's first piano concerto, playing unasservingly yet earnestly and aspiringly, as became an artist interpreting one of the master's early works.

The London String Quartet and the quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society appeared together in the third recital of our Chamber Music Society's season. The London artists played the Mozart D minor quartet (No. 13) and joined the San Francisco organization in the rendition of two octets—the Mendelssohn in E-flat major, opus 20, and the C major octet of Georges Enesco. Special interest attached to the playing of the Enesco work, which was given its second American hearing on this occasion. A single hearing indicates that it has many passages of rare beauty, and many others almost wholly lacking in interest; that it is vastly difficult from the technical standpoint; modern and unconventional from the standpoint of composition. Repeated hearings would undoubtedly disclose new beauties and additional points of interest, but on the whole, one wonders if it was worth the effort. The players obviously did the best possible in the limited time available for rehearsals, but their playing of this Enesco work was far from flawless, being marred at times by faulty intonation. The playing of the Mendelssohn was not similarly handicapped, but approached the high water mark of artistic perfection.

Seldom, probably, has Boston heard as satisfactory a performance of MacDowell's "Keltis" sonata as was given by Mme. Helen Hopekirk on December 6 at the first of her series of morning recitals. The pianist's poetic imagination, fire, intellectual grasp, and temperamental sympathy with this work all combined to make the performance memorable. It was a pleasure to hear Gluck's beautiful aria and Gavotte again, and the polonaise in A-flat of Chopin played once more in the "grand manner," instead of serving merely as a show piece. Of the less familiar numbers on the program perhaps the most interesting were Mme. Hopekirk's own "Shadows," written during her recent year in Edinburgh; the "Scottish Legend" of Mrs. Beach and John Ireland's rollicking "Merry Andrew." The distinguished pianist must have been gratified by the warmth of her welcome home to Boston. The audience, which should have been larger, especially in view of the fact that this concert series is advertised at popular prices, was hearty in its applause.

The Lady Northcote Orchestra of Melbourne, which might well be called after its founder and chief inspirer, Prof. Marshall Hall, is named in honor of its patron, the wife of a Governor-General, a lady who still takes a great interest in its welfare. The war, the rising cost of living for orchestral players, the growing power of musical trade unionism and the static condition of its capital fund made it increasingly difficult for this orchestra to carry on. The five-concert season has recently finished. Mr. Kost conducted the first three concerts. This naturalized Italian presented programs which were notable for their very sound musical correctness and conducting ability. At the fourth concert two conductors shared the honors, one of them, Mr. Gibson Young, making his Australian debut in this capacity. Mr. J. J. Bailey, who also conducted at this concert, is one of our leading choral masters. In conjunction with the Metropolitan Competition Choir he impressed the audience with a most capable and distinguished rendering of Brahms' "Song of Destiny." At the fifth and last concert Mr. Brewster Jones, a distinguished composer and conductor from Adelaide, conducted for the first time in Melbourne the sixth symphony of Glazounov. The program also included important works by Ravel and Saint-Saëns.



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Behind It a Gray Down

Long lines of cliff breaking have left a chasm;
And in the chasm are foam and yellow sands;
Beyond, red roofs about a narrow wharf
In cluster; then a moulder'd church;
And higher
A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill;
And high in heaven behind it a gray down
With Danish barrows; and a hazel-wood.
By autumn nutters haunted, flourishes
Green in a cuplike hollow of the down.
—Lord Tennyson.

Matthew the Mat Seller

As surely as February came, would Matthew present his . . . face at our door, with the three rush mats which he knew that our cottage required; and as surely did he receive the sum of fifteen shillings in return for his commodity, notwithstanding an occasional remonstrance from some flip-pant housemaid or domineering cook, who would endeavor to send him off with an assurance that his price was double that usually given and that no mat ever made with rushes was or could be worth five shillings. "His honor always deals with me," was Matthew's mild response, and an appeal to the parlor never failed to settle matters to his entire satisfaction. . . . Except on his annual visit with his merchandise, we never saw the good old mat worker; nor did I even know where he resided, until the want of an additional mat for my greenhouse, towards the end of last April, induced me to make inquiry concerning his habitation.

I had no difficulty in obtaining a direction to his dwelling; and found that, for a poor old mat maker, Matthew was a person of more consideration and note in our little world than I could have expected, being, in a word, one of the honestest, soberest, and most industrious men in the neighborhood.

He lived, I found, in Barkham Dingle, a deep woodland dell, communicating with a large tract of unenclosed moors and commons in the next parish, convenient doubtless to Matthew, as affording the rushes of which his mats were constructed, as well as heath for brooms, of which he was said to have lately established a manufacture, and which were almost equally celebrated for durability and excellence with the articles that he had made for so many years. In Barkham Dingle lived old Matthew, with a grand-daughter, who was, I found, also renowned for industry and good humor; and, one fine afternoon towards the end of April, I set forth in my little pony phaeton, driven by

that model of all youthful servingmen, our boy John, to make my purchase. Our road lay through a labyrinth of cross-country lanes, intermingled with tiny patches of village greens, where every here and there a score or two of sheep, the small flock of some petty farmer, were nestled with their young

coln's style in his noblest utterances as the exquisite pages of our great romancer, yet in striving to understand some of the causes of that perfection we may use the hint which Hawthorne has given us. Lincoln had "a great deal of prac-

tice" in the politician was lost in the statesman. His whole life, indeed, was a process of enfranchisement from selfish and narrow views. He stood at last on a serene height than other men of his epoch, breathing an ampler air, perceiving more truly the eternal realities. And his

incredible: his sincerity and insensibility were only too obvious. Finally I had to fight my way through to a sort of production in the face of an unrelenting, amusing, friendly, but heart-breaking obstructive principal. "From 'Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Some Memories,' collected by Max Beerbohm.



"Winter, New Hampshire"

lambs among the golden gorse and the feathery broom, and which started up, bleating, at the sound of our wheels and the sight of Dash (far too well-bred a dog to dream of molesting them), as if our peaceful procession had really been something to be frightened at. Rooks were wheeling over our heads, wood-pigeons flying across the field; the shrill cry of the plover mixed with the sweet song of the nightingale and the monotonous call of the cuckoo; whilst every hedge echoed with the thousand notes of the blackbird, the linnet, the thrush, and "all as we drew near to the old beech-wood called Barkham Dingle, we felt in its perfection all the charm of the scene and the hour. . . .

Leaving chaise, and steed, and driver, to await our return at the rate, Dash and I pursued our way by a winding yet still precipitous path to the bottom of the dell. . . . Primroses, cowslips, pansies, orchids, ground-ivy, and wild hyacinths, were blended in gorgeous profusion with the bright wood-vetch, the light wood-anemone, and the delicate wood-sorrel, which sprang from the mossy roots of the beeches, unrivalled in grace and beauty, more elegant even than the lily of the valley that grew by its side. Nothing could exceed the delightfulness of that winding wood-walk. . . . I soon came in sight of the place of my destination, a low-browed, thatched cottage, perched like a wild-duck's nest at the very edge of the pool, and surrounded by a little garden redeemed from the forest—a small clearing, where cultivated flowers, and beds of berry-bushes, and pear and cherry trees, in full blossom, contrasted strangely yet pleasantly with the wild scenery around.

The cottage was very small, yet it had the air of snugness and comfort which one loves to associate with the dwellings of the industrious peasantry. A goodly fagot-pile, a donkey-shed, and a pigsty, evidently inhabited, confirmed this impression; and geese and ducks swimming in the water, and chickens straying about the door added to the cheerfulness of the picture.

As I approached, I recognized an old acquaintance in a young girl, who, with a straw basket in her hand, was engaged in feeding the cocks and hens—no less a person than pretty Bessy, the young market-woman. . . . Any Wednesday or Saturday morning, during the spring or summer, might Bessy be seen on the road to Bedford, tripping along by the side of her little cart, hardly larger than a wheelbarrow, drawn by a sedate and venerable donkey, and laden with coops full of cackling or babbling inmates, together with baskets of fresh eggs. . . . Never did any one more completely realize the best ideal of a young, happy, innocent, country girl, than Matthew's grand-daughter, "Belford Regie," Mary Russell Mitford.

Lincoln's Style

"It is not too much to say of him (Lincoln) that he is among the greatest masters of prose ever produced by the English race."—The (London) Spectator. It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne was once asked the secret of his style. That consummate writer replied—no doubt with one of his inscrutable smiles—"It is the result of a great deal of practice. It comes from the desire to tell the simple truth as honestly and vividly as I can." The flawless perfection of Lin-

coln's style in his noblest utterances as the exquisite pages of our great romancer, yet in striving to understand some of the causes of that perfection we may use the hint which Hawthorne has given us. Lincoln had "a great deal of practice" in the politician was lost in the statesman. His whole life, indeed, was a process of enfranchisement from selfish and narrow views. He stood at last on a serene height than other men of his epoch, breathing an ampler air, perceiving more truly the eternal realities. And his

style changed as the man changed. What he saw and felt at his solitary final post he has in part made known, through a slowly perfected instrument of expression. So transparent is the language of the Gettysburg Address and of the Second Inaugural that one may read through them, as through a window, Lincoln's wise and gentle and unselfish heart. Other praise is needless.—Bliss Perry.

Author and Actor

Bernard Shaw thus describes Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at rehearsal: "He was always attended in the theatre by a retinue of persons with no defined business there, who were yet on the salary list. There was one capable gentleman who could get things done; and I decided to treat him as the stage manager; but until I saw his name in the bill under that heading I never felt sure that he was not some casual acquaintance whom Tree had met in the club or in the street and invited to come in and make himself at home. Tree did not know what a stage manager was, just as he did not know what an author was. He had not even made up his mind to do so definitely what an actor was. One moment he would surprise and delight his courtiers (for that is the nearest word I can find for his staff and entourage) by some stroke of kindness and friendliness. The next he would commit some appalling breach of etiquette by utterly ignoring their functions and privileges, when they had any. It was amiable and modest in him not to know his own place, since it was the highest in the theatre; but it was exasperating in him not to know anyone else's. I very soon gave up all expectation of being treated otherwise than as a friend who had dropped in; so, finding myself as free to interfere in the proceedings as anyone else who had dropped in would apparently have been, I interfered not only in my proper department but in every other as well; and nobody gainsaid me. One day I interfered to such an extent that Tree was moved to a mildly sarcastic remonstrance. 'I seem to have heard or read somewhere,' he said, 'that plays have actually been produced and performances given, in this theatre, under its present management, before you came. According to you that couldn't have happened. How do you account for it?' 'I can't account for it,' I replied, with the blunt good faith of a desperate man. 'I suppose you put a notice in the papers that a performance will take place at half past eight, and take money at the doors. Then you have to do the play somehow. There is no other way of accounting for it.' On two such occasions it seemed so brutal to worry him, and so hopeless to advance matters beyond the preliminary arrangement of the stage business (which I had already done) that I told him quite cordially to put the play through in his own way, and shook the dust of the theatre from my feet. On both occasions I had to yield to urgent appeals from other members of the cast to return and extricate them from a hopeless mess; and on both occasions Tree took leave of me as if I had been very kind of me to look in as I was passing to see his rehearsals, and received me on my return as if I were still more friendly of me to come back and see how he was getting on. I tried once or twice to believe that he was only pulling my leg; but that was

style changed as the man changed. What he saw and felt at his solitary final post he has in part made known, through a slowly perfected instrument of expression. So transparent is the language of the Gettysburg Address and of the Second Inaugural that one may read through them, as through a window, Lincoln's wise and gentle and unselfish heart. Other praise is needless.—Bliss Perry.

New Hampshire Hills in Winter

New Hampshire in the winter is still far behind New Hampshire of the summer months in the affections of pleasure seekers, and, no doubt, it has far to go before it can supply the variety of interests which summer vacationists somehow demand. But signs are not wanting that the call of the big snows, as some writer has put it, will prove more strong with the increasing years. Artists, and particularly snow painters, are already producing pictures of the snow-clad hills which are doing much to direct the attention to the beauties of winter landscape. These New Hampshire hills have not the vastness of the Rockies or the Alps, but they possess on the other hand a serenity that is at once restful and enjoyable.

A Purty Thin Crop

Uncle Eb and David were away buying cattle, half the week, but Elizabeth Brower was always at home to look after my comfort. She was up betimes in the morning and singing at her work long before I was out of bed. When the breakfast was near ready she came to my door with a call so full of cheerfulness and good nature it was the best thing in the day. And often, at night, I have known her to come into my room when I was lying awake with some hard problem, to see that I was properly covered or that my window was not open too far. As we sat alone together, of an evening, I have seen her listen for hours while I was committing the Odes of Horace, with a curiosity that finally gave way to resignation. Sometimes she would look over my shoulder at the printed page and try to discern some meaning in it. When Uncle Eb was with us he would often sit a long time with his head rattling off my tongue. "Carus talk!" he said, one evening, as I paused a moment, while he crossed the room for a drink of water. "Don't seem t' make no kind o' sense. I can make out a word here in 'ere but fer good, sound, common sense I call it a purty thin crop."—Irving Bacheller in "Eben Holden."

With a Whirr of Wings

And now, if the night shall be cold, across the sky
Linnets and twites, in small flocks
helter-skelter,
All the afternoon to the gardens fly.
From thistle-down pastures hurrying
to gain the shelter
Of American rhododendron or cherry-laurel.
And here and there, near chilly setting of sun,
In an isolated tree a congregation
Of starlings chatter and chide,
Thicket as summer leaves, in gar-
rulous quarrel:
Softly they hush as one,
The tree top springs,
And off, with a whirr of wings,
They fly by the score
To the holly-thicket, and there with
myriads more
Dispute for the roosts; and from the
unseen nation
A babel of tongues, like running water
unceasing,
Makes live the wood.
—Robert Bridges.

"The Desires of Thine Heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest joys of the student of Christian Science is the discovery that the promises of the Bible are as true for today as for the age and people to whom they were originally given. One may still "ask, and receive"; he may call and God will answer; he may even now seek and obtain the desires of his heart. For the study of Christian Science literature and of the textbook, Science and Health, by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals to every earnest seeker after Truth the spiritual world wherein, with God, all good things are possible now, and where well-being, happiness, and peace are present and lasting realities. This joyous world of health, abundance, and satisfied desire has sometimes failed of recognition and promises have seemed unfulfilled only because man has neglected the simple rules of availing prayer. James explained that blessings were not received because the asking was "amiss." Long before, the psalmist made a very comforting statement: "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."

This "delighting" in God is always the necessary preliminary to divinely answered desire. Primarily, it means turning oneself and all one's affairs over to the direction and safe-keeping of the Father-Mother Love, ceasing to worry or to plan, and trusting God to justify the promise and fill the desire and the need. But to "delight" intelligently in God means something more than this. True faith is never blind. Men must know the God in whom they trust and should have some conception of the wisdom, power, and tenderness in which they would rejoice.

It is here that Christian Science takes issue with conventional theology and, basing its assertions on the statements of the Bible, declares that God is not an unintelligible, corporeal being in a distant place called heaven, but that He is Spirit, divine Mind, Life, good; heaven is in reality, as in Jesus' words, the kingdom "within," a present consciousness filled with harmony and good. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 357), "History teaches that the popular and false notions about the Divine Being and character have originated in the human mind. As there is in reality but one God, one Mind, wrong notions about God must have originated in a false supposition, not in immortal Truth, and they are fading out. They are false claims, which will eventually disappear, according to the vision of St. John in the Apocalypse." Logically, the universe of Spirit's creating must be spiritual, a universe of perfect idea and not of imperfect matter, of perpetual life and everpresent good, wherein failure and disappointment, evil, sickness, and death are unknown.

Once man understands that God is never responsible for misfortune, matter, or imperfection of any kind, and that these negations of good appear in human experience only because humanity has ignored reality and the perfect spiritual creation, he is free of the mental shackles that have seemed to chain him to disaster and unhappiness. He can "delight" "in the Lord" with enthusiasm and security, for it is not difficult to rejoice in a kindly creator who bestows only good, beauty, and joy, nor to trust in Mind that is itself the only existing wisdom and power.

Moreover, to turn thus resolutely from matter and the unhappy fancies of human thought to Spirit and its harmonious creation is the only way ever to find real happiness or lasting satisfaction. To "delight" in God and His universe, instead of in materialism, is the only method of banishing, now and here, every care and every sorrow, and of substituting mental sunshine for despondency and disappointment.

On page 1 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written: "Thoughts unspoken are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." No sooner does any man turn away from matter and evil toward Spirit and perfection, consciously rejoicing in the Lord, than he finds that this moulding and exalting of his desires has already begun. His wishes have been transformed. It is not now the success of some possible business adventure or the material supply of a material lack that occupies his chief attention; nor is it even bodily health that is his greatest concern. Rather is it harmony, spiritual abundance, and spiritual knowledge that become of the utmost importance to him. In a word, it is divine good that is the sum of all his longing. Such desire is true prayer, and this is the prayer that God hears and answers today as of old. For the real man being spiritual and perfect, the chief factor in a divinely ordered spiritual creation, must necessarily desire only spiritual blessings. Only such can this real man receive and only such does God, Spirit, bestow.

How happily is all desire thus simplified and purified! No need to seek hither and thither after the gratification of countless varying whims! No wasted efforts to attain some elusive, human goal! No burden of choice between this and that, no feverish haste, no confusion of doubts and fears! Good is the only reality. Good is

powerful enough to conquer every human obstacle and bright enough to banish every seeming shadow. Good as Principle is all that man needs and all that he desires.

Of the fulfillment of such desire he may be perfectly assured. Indeed, already it is fulfilled and the prayer answered, since God, Himself, is both its prompter and its reward, and spiritual good, now, forever, and everywhere, abounds. Divine Mind, always active, requires expression through its perfect ideas, man and the spiritual universe. It permits neither idleness nor somnolence, but reveals energy where a glorified and joyous every-where, tireless, spiritual vigor. In proportion, then, as the individual consciously reflects, or accords with, this supreme Mind and lays hold of the spiritual universe does he find active good made manifest to him and expressed through him and all his affairs.

"Delighting" in the Lord, seeing spiritually as He sees, thinking as He thinks, turning aside from all that is imperfect and unlike Him, one becomes aware that he is even now possessed of heaven, where Principle governs, desire is satisfied, and joy and well-being are assured.

In Bermuda

On the other side of the street are the shops, queer, low, dark, and looking for the most part singularly alike. All have the open piazza in front, two or three yards wide, supported as to its roof, or ceiling, by slender columns. From these piazzas flights of stairs lead to the dwelling-houses above the shops, which are furnished with, jaalousies, or strong Venetian blinds. . . . Donkeys, horses, negroes of every age, size, and shade, carts, crates, sacks, barrels, and boxes are mingled in "seemingly inextricable confusion, and laughter and hilarity abound. There goes a scarlet-coated soldier, and past him strides a tall figure in the green uniform of the Royal Irish Rifles. Yonder a dozen marines are disembarking. Here comes a turbaned negress, balancing a basket of lemons on her head. She lowers it to her arm, seemingly without an effort, as we ask her a question, smiling and showing teeth as white as milk and even as rows of corn.—Julia C. R. Dorr, "Bermuda."

Make the Logs Sparkle

Crack your first nut and light your first fire.
Roast your first chestnut crisp on the bar;
Make the logs sparkle, stir the blaze higher.
Logs are cheery as sun or as star,
Logs we can find wherever we are.
—Christina Rossetti.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Evolution of the League

THE League of Nations is fallen upon hard times. Born, so to speak, in the purple, it is being nurtured amidst criticism and doubts. Its parents, de jure, were, perhaps, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil: its foster father, unquestionably, the President of the United States. In other words, its clauses were framed through the untiring labor of the first two, but their labors would have been unavailing had not Mr. Wilson, then in the zenith of his popularity and power, made the League his own, and forced it upon "the big three," as the price of the adherence of the United States to the Peace of Versailles. In the late autumn of 1918, the League was a more or less academic issue with European statesmen. Any person who ever talked to them on the subject must have been aware that their great object was to get on with the peace, leaving the League to be subsequently negotiated at leisure. The arrival of Mr. Wilson in Paris changed this procedure. He insisted that the covenant must become a part of the peace, and that the framing of it should be the first duty of the Conference. In this way he calculated that the parties to the peace would be compelled to accept the League. It never seems to have occurred to him that the Senate in Washington might reject both.

The next move was seen in the adherence of forty-one powers to the League, the exclusion of the nations of the Central Alliance, and the flat refusal of the United States to be entangled in it. It was obvious to the man in the street that the idea had gone utterly askew. With Germany, Russia, and the United States outside the League, that organization's power and prestige were tremendously depreciated. Sooner or later its own incompleteness was bound to produce further disruption. The first evidence of this disruptive tendency has just been offered in the withdrawal of the Argentine delegation. Now the decision of the government in Buenos Aires may not amount to very much in itself. It may even be extremely childish for a country to act in such a way simply because it has been outvoted. That is not the crux of the situation. The crux is that the action of Argentina shows that the League is already discredited in its eyes. Had the nations of the Central Alliance and the United States formed part of the League, had even the United States without the Central Nations subscribed to it, Argentina would have felt the inconvenience, if not the danger of its action. As it is, the impression is about that though it may be well to be in, there may be advantages in being out. And so hesitation plays the game of disruption.

One thing, without any doubt at all, the behavior of Argentina proves. It is that the real trouble with nations is not getting them to make promises, but to keep their promises. The aim of the League in a way was to insure the performance of these promises, but it was never very clear from the beginning that this aim was capable of realization. Its framers, it is to be suspected, took their own standards of conduct too nearly as representing those of the world. But a reference to the treaties of the last few centuries might have convinced them that when supposed interests clash with promises, the promises have a way of approximating to the proverbial pie crust. Anyone who was in Europe during those terrible summer days of 1917, when the determination of the British Empire swung in the balance, must remember all that hung on the question as to whether Germany would adhere to her treaty obligations with respect to Belgium; and how the supposed advantage of the back door into France tipped the scale against her solemn promise to Belgium.

It is clear that the promises of a League can be broken as readily as those of a treaty, and the question of the League is resolved in this way back to the elemental forces of the human mind. No human being would pretend that all the nations stand at the same point of civilization and moral development. It would be an interesting task to attempt to record their names under the centuries in which they stand in the order of these, quite irrespective of their accomplishment in the way of engineering or chemistry, or the invention of engines of war. Where, for instance, has Turkey reached with her faculty for Armenian massacres and the degradation of womanhood? Has she advanced a yard beyond the century of Bajazet, when the ten thousand captives were butchered on the field of Nicopolis? or are the methods of Lenin an improvement upon those of Peter the Great in the seventeenth century? Nor could the inquiry end here. It would have to be extended, without favor, to all the nations, and the index number would have to be annus Domini.

It is here that the real hope and the actual problem of the League manifests itself. The hope in the effort of the nations to approximate their policy to the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount: the problem in their failures to attain to it. Nations are only overgrown families, and families multiplied units. Consequently the battle has to be waged primarily, in every case, with the individual personal equation. As the individual sets obedience to Principle before obedience to the senses, so does the individual become a factor for good in the world; and in proportion as the outlook of this individual permeates the family, and the outlook of such a family the nation, the nation becomes a factor in world progress. Of course if the conduct of all the nations approached the standard of the Sermon on the Mount, a League of Nations would be easily realizable, though it might not be necessary. At the same time a League founded upon the fear of something worse occurring is not particularly likely to endure.

Whatever the ultimate fate of the League, it has already given evidence of a wonderful experiment. For the first time in history forty nations, of varying ideals and passions, have sat down together, in supreme good

faith, to attempt to fashion a new world by the guidance of reason and Principle, rather than intrigue and struggle. That there may be some intrigue in the lobbies, and some element of struggle in the divisions, does not detract from the grandeur of the effort one iota. The experiment may fail, because the test of the centuries may prove the moral gulf to be unbridgeable, or the variations of civilization too severe. But if it fails, it will only fail temporarily, and the effort will have been made and the example set. Out of the ashes of the failure will be hatched the Phoenix of a future success. It is as inevitable as anything can be. For already underneath what the man in the street dismisses casually as the world's unrest, the reader of the signs of the times sees the birth throes of a new world.

Friends of Art

THE Friends of Art movement is gaining ground in America. Chicago has a flourishing society, and Baltimore is now holding meetings and urging Baltimoreans to join her newly formed Friends of Art, the purpose of which is to purchase works for the Art Museum which will be erected, in ideal surroundings, contiguous to the Johns Hopkins University buildings.

There is no better or more profitable way of interesting people in art, and coordinating effort, than these Friends of Art societies. For all can participate. Every one can be a Friend. The parent body is the Société des Amis du Louvre, which antedated the Kaiser Friedrich-Museums-Verein. These are wealthy and important societies, and they have enriched the French and German National Collections with many noble gifts. For some reason or another England avoided the pleasant name of Friends of Art and called her gathering-in-of-treasures society the National Art Collections Fund. This was founded in 1903, and it has been instrumental in procuring for the nation many valuable and important works, including Holbein's "Christiana of Denmark, Duchess of Milan," that adorable portrait, and the Rokeby "Venus." The procedure is similar to that of the French and German societies. Each member pays one guinea annually. With a roll of several thousand members the income is sufficient to acquire many works of moderate value. When a masterpiece comes into the market, at a very high price, the committee makes a special appeal to the government, and to wealthy patrons of art, and invariably succeeds. Their names carry weight and are guarantees of wisdom and expert knowledge of the needs of the National Collections.

England has another Friends of Art association. This is the Contemporary Art Society, which was founded in 1910 to purchase the works of living artists of talent "who are imperfectly, or not at all, represented in the national and municipal galleries." Among the acquisitions of the Contemporary Art Society are Augustus John's "Smiling Woman," "Ben Ledi," by D. Y. Cameron; "The Red Ruin," by C. J. Holmes; "Lowestoft Bowl," by William Nicholson; "The Green Apple," by Charles Conder, and "Portrait of George Moore," by Walter Sickert. The works of art acquired by this society are lent to various galleries in turn, and it is understood that the treasures which have stood the test of time will, after a period of years, be offered to the nation.

The problems that confront the Friends of Art in Baltimore, and other towns of half a million or so inhabitants, are much the same as those of Paris, London, and Berlin. But in the smaller towns the Friends of Art are usually a confraternity of people who know each other, who can discuss the aims of the society, and who can consider, in frequent meetings, the difficulty that faces all groups of Friends of Art—how to obtain more members. A few will subscribe for the glory of art, a few for the honor of the town, but the majority, alas, can be only beguiled by seeing some personal advantage in becoming a Friend of Art. One city has had the happy idea of acquiring an old and beautiful house in a central street and calling it the Friends of Art Club. Here the acquisitions will be placed, and here will be the center of the social art activities of the city.

It may be interesting, by way of encouraging those towns which have not yet considered the movement, to print the card issued by Baltimore: "As a Friend of Art, I hereby declare my intention of contributing \$500 to become a founder, or annually \$50 or more to become a sustaining member, or \$10 annually to become a member. The money to be used for the purchase of works of art for the Baltimore Art Museum."

A sanguine Friend of Art has calculated that with half the effort employed at political elections a city of 500,000 inhabitants should be able to produce 10,000 Friends of Art, each paying \$10 annually.

The Italian Labor Outlook

WHEN the so-called metal workers' strike was at its height in Italy, last September, it was insisted in The Christian Science Monitor that, in spite of the sensational reports which were coming out of the country, the upheaval was due, almost entirely, to economic rather than political reasons. There was brave show of red flags and red guards and much talk of revolution, but those who knew the Italian, and especially the Italian Socialist, attached little importance to the reports that the establishment of a Soviet republic was imminent. Subsequent events have shown that such a view of the matter was fully justified; but they have done more than this. They have shown that just because the Italian labor question is economic and not political it is curiously amenable to settlement. Thus, quite apart from the ambitious program of reform which Mr. Giolitti has pledged himself to carry through, many employers are showing themselves ready to meet their workmen more than halfway by evolving schemes for cooperation and partnership. It is too early yet to say how these schemes are going to work out, but the fact that they are being worked out, and that with little friction, is in itself a hopeful sign.

Within the last few weeks, an interesting sidelight has been thrown on the situation by facts revealed in regard to the early stages of the metal workers' strike. It now appears that the immediate cause of the out-

break was one of those great financial deals in the organizing of which high financiers frequently overreach themselves. Two rival groups of manufacturers set out to secure control of the Banca Commerciale. The inevitable result was that the Banca Commerciale stock began to rise on the Milan Stock Exchange, and continued to rise until it reached extravagant figures. Widespread attention was called to the matter, and, as millions of lire were seen daily to change hands, the Socialist and Labor press began to insist that if these millionaire capitalists were able to indulge in such reckless gambling it was due to the fact that they were receiving far too large a share of the profits of industry. This conviction, combining with many other grievances of longer standing, resulted in the strike, and the occupation of factories in Milan, Rome, and other centers by the workmen.

The rest of the story is well known, how the shortage of raw material, the failure of the engineers and other skilled mechanics to join the movement, and the absence of efficient management gradually opened the eyes of the workmen to the fact that they could not make a success of their plans, and, in the end, brought about a settlement. This settlement was very far from leaving Italian Labor where it was before. The great spread of cooperative methods which has taken place during the past few months, and is still taking place, justifies the view that the Labor situation in Italy is really undergoing a revolution. Such a revolution is none the less actual because it is working out on evolutionary rather than revolutionary lines.

An Old Newspaper

MANY people find a fascination in old newspapers. They like to read that such and such a paper is the oldest in the country, or the first one published in such and such a city. And when a newspaper changes owners, it is always sure of finding interested readers for the scraps of its own history which it prints along with the announcement of the change. Thus when Mr. Frank A. Munsey's New York Herald, in announcing recently Mr. Munsey's purchase of the Baltimore American, referred to the American as "older than the Government of the United States itself," and as the "second oldest newspaper in America," many who saw the item found their thoughts turning back to the days when newspapers were far less common than they are today. But presumably none were misled into taking that statement to indicate that the American was the second newspaper established in the United States. Of course, there were many before it. The Baltimore American was first issued on August 20, 1773. Its founder was that William Goddard who was at the time editor of the Pennsylvania Chronicle of Philadelphia, and who, on the occasion of a visit to Baltimore, was urged to undertake a publication there. The Baltimore American was not specifically the paper which Goddard founded in Baltimore. His first issue there appeared under the title of the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and continued under that title until another Philadelphian went to Baltimore and, purchasing the newspaper, changed its name to the Baltimore American and Commercial Intelligencer. Thus the name Baltimore American first served as the heading for the newspaper in 1795.

But William Goddard was already a newspaper man of demonstrated enterprise and ability, even before his experience with the Pennsylvania Chronicle. Apparently he had served as an editor in New York, and certainly he had had newspaper experience in Providence, Rhode Island, where he established the Providence Gazette and Journal in 1762. This Goddard himself appears to have had some connection with at least three newspapers before he ever thought of the one which eventually became the Baltimore American. And journalistic history brings up a number of newspaper titles which were antecedent to his Baltimore foundation. There was the New England group, of which the Boston News-Letter first appeared on April 24, 1704, and early found rivals in the Boston Gazette, initiated December 21, 1719, and the New England Courant, appearing on August 7, 1721. The first newspaper in the middle colonies, the American Mercury of Philadelphia, began publication on December 22, 1719. The Pennsylvania Gazette, with which Benjamin Franklin's name was associated, appeared on December 24, 1728. Ahead of Goddard in Maryland, William Parks, who had been made public printer there, established the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, on September 10, 1727. But the Baltimore American gained its temporal precedence over newspapers now in existence and claims its title as the second oldest in America, for continuing issues without break from the day when Goddard first issued the Maryland Journal in 1773.

It would deserve special mention among American newspapers merely because that first issue of Goddard established once and for all the power of the daily press as an advertising medium. No less a personage than George Washington was the principal advertiser in that first number, and Washington's "copy" was placed and prepared by his good friend, Benjamin Franklin, perhaps one of the best advertisers the nation has ever known. Their "ad" set forth that Washington, having obtained patents for upwards of 20,000 acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers, wished to lease sections of these lands, upon moderate terms, and would remit the rent for several years provided settlers cleared, fenced, and tilled it, laid down good grass for meadows, and set out at least fifty fruit trees. We have the word of James Melvin Lee, historian of American journalism, that this advertisement was "exceedingly profitable to Washington."

Of course, a journal so long active as the Baltimore American must have played its part in many interesting national developments. Perhaps not the least of these was that of the electrical telegraph in 1844. Professor Morse, the inventor, having secured the aid of the federal government in building an experimental line between the Baltimore railroad station and the Supreme Court in Washington, the Baltimore American early took advantage of the new means of securing information, and initiated the practice of printing brief summaries of the proceedings of Congress

under such headings as "By Morse Magnetic Telegraph" or, "We have the following telegraphic dispatch of congressional proceedings." While the nation as a whole was indeed languid in its adoption of Morse's wonderful invention, the Baltimore press was quick to recognize the value of it. Thus the Baltimore American helped to develop a system of news transmission without which newspapers of today would be hardly worthy of their name.

Editorial Notes

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW must be careful. He should remember that though it has been said that to be great is to be misunderstood, there may nevertheless be elements of mischief in the misunderstanding. Besides being London's deposed chief jester, he is likewise a Fabian, and the one tends to get mistaken for the other. It is the misunderstanding Poo-h-Bah had to put up with. Thus when, as chief jester, he gayly announces that the next war will be between the United Kingdom and France, on the one side, and the United States and Germany, on the other, he finds the witticism treated by the Hearst papers as a serious political pronouncement by the Fabian, and all the time it was merely a cheap joke of "a merryman, moping mum."

THE demand of the Roman freeman was for "Bread and the circus." That was more than twenty centuries ago, and today the descendants of Rome, in the Iberian peninsula, are still demanding "Bread and the circus." Of course, the bull ring is a very insignificant affair compared to the Colosseum or the great amphitheater at Verona, and they only massacre bulls there, not human beings. Still, it apparently must be classed with bread as a necessity. Thus the government, though increasing the taxes on luxuries, omits the bull ring like the baker's shop. The matador remains as ever the most popular figure in the country. The baker planks down his pesetas to see the matador do his killing, which is more than the matador would think of doing to see the baker bake.

WITHOUT encouraging alarmist thoughts, it is more and more evident that general belief now credits Japan with the intention of building up a vast empire on the continent of Asia. The assumption is that were she to achieve her alleged design she would become the most formidable power in the world. The alliance with Britain would then be to her no more than a scrap of paper, though the Chinese opponents of the alliance believe it is that already. If that is so, then the world is presumably confronted with exactly the same situation as obtained before the war, when a nation was out for world power; but though some among us interpreted the writing on the wall and called its meaning from the house-tops the rest only laughed or stuffed their ears. Will the world again be caught napping, or will it be prepared? Above all, will Britain continue to play the part of the cat's-paw for the Japanese chestnuts when she should be free to support China in her stand against Japanese aggressions? Let her see if there is anything in these allegations. And why should not the League of Nations perform its clear duty under the articles of the Covenant and call upon Japan to put her cards down on the table before things go any further?

THE Queen's loan of a doll's house to the London Museum is indeed an event to stir young imaginations and to spur young ambitions to acquire their own doll's house, whether by begging, buying, or best of all, building. The children will vie with their parents in the solution of the housing problem. The royal doll's house is the one furnished and used by the Queen herself as a child. It is a two-story house with six rooms: a kitchen and dining room, a boudoir and a writing room, and two bedrooms. There are portraits of the royal family on the walls, and the furniture and fittings amount to some hundreds of pieces. It bears now this solemn label: Doll's house with furniture, English, circa 1880, the property of Her Majesty the Queen, given to her by her mother, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. Furnished with gifts and purchases during a period of several years. The furniture and fittings have been arranged by the Queen.

ARMOR being a romantic kind of thing, and belonging to the ages of romance, one expects it to have had adventures, but the suit which sold recently for £4600 has had an exceptionally checkered career. It is fifteenth century Gothic armor, and evidently belonged to the latter half of the century, as its helmet is a salade. Baron de Cosson is convinced that the suit was among the spoils taken by the Turks from the powers of Europe and kept in the ancient church of St. Irene, in Constantinople. When, in 1840, Sultan Abdul Medjid had the church cleared out, a quantity of armor was brought as ballast to Genoa and there sold. It was from a local Genoese collector that Robert Curzon, afterward Baron Zouche, bought this suit.

PROOF of the fact that it pays to play fairly in politics is afforded in the outcome of an attempt in Nebraska, by opponents of the limited suffrage law passed in 1917, to secure a referendum on the statute. It was asserted that in the hearing the "antis," who were confident of success, interposed a lengthy objection to each question asked by the other side, with the purpose of making the record costly to the suffragists. The Supreme Court decided the case in favor of the suffragists, and the "antis," who intervened on the side of the State, are called upon to pay between \$3000 and \$4000 for court costs, which their peculiar policy greatly increased.

"WILDCAT," motion picture companies annually swindle the public out of \$250,000,000, according to a report by the vigilance committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry in the United States. An investigation of seventy suspected companies showed that only three had any assets or earning capacity whatever. And this announcement caused hardly a stir amid a public which for weeks followed the sensational newspaper accounts of the acts of a financial "wizard." It would seem to be the method by which it is swindled that interests the public.